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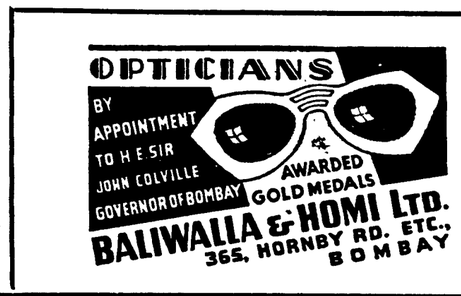

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BHULABHAI'S WAY TO END DEADLOCK

"Form Coalition Govt. & Establish Conventions": Gandhiji's Opinions Awaited

NAGPUR, January 7.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appraised Mahatma Gandhi of the talks he had with the Viceroy and the proposals he made for a solution of the deadlock, during his stay at Sewagram, reports "Hitavada's" special correspondent from Wardha.

The correspondent says: "Mr. Bhulabhai Desai seems to hold the view that the progress of the nation is being retarded by the present 'impasse' and the non-functioning of Congress Ministries in seven Provinces.

Further he is reported to have told Mahatma Gandhi that a middle way can be found between what the Viceroy said at Calcutta and Mahatmaji's idea of National Government. This can be achieved by forming a Coalition Government like the one in Britain and by establishing conventions as they did during 1937-38 when Congress accepted office."

Mahatma Gandhi is said to have given him a patient hearing and it is likely that he may write to Mr. Desai his opinion in the matter.—A.P.

Bhulabhai In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly, arrived here this morning to attend the meeting of the Select Committee on the bill to amend the Insurance Act.—United Press.

"INDIA LOOKS UP TO YOU FOR DELIVERANCE"

Mrs. Naidu's Message To Students

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a gathering of students and professors on the occasion of the Founder's-Day celebrations of the College of Engineering and Technology at Jadabpur, said: "Service to the country consists not in slogans and words, but in day-to-day dreary work which sometimes proves fruitless. Let students have faith, hope and know ledge and they will find their service of great help to India.

She added: "Youth must make coordinated and undivided contribution for the progress not only of India, but also for the world. I do not believe that India can live in isolation. I believe that nationalism is only a narrow passage to that greater world citizenship which is our birthright. You must see to it that your nation is free and the gifts which you make as a free nation are acceptable to other free nations. March forward and let every day of this march be marked by a concrete bid to serve India that looks up to you for her deliverance from bondage."—A.P.

NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

Inaugurating the National Savings Fortnight, Sir Henry Twynam, Governor of the C P. and Berar, announced that during the savings drive which ended on 31-3-44, the C. P. and Berar had the unique distinction of investing a sum nearly five times as large as the target figure they were asked to aim at.

"This outstanding achievement was a matter of great pride to me personally," he said. It has earned the praise of the Finance Member, Government of India himself.—A. P.

Gandhiji Fast Improving

Bhulabhai Desai's Impressions

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

"Mahatma Gandhi seems to be much better and is fast improving", said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in an interview to the United Press last night at the Nagpur station on his way to Delhi from Wardha.

Mr. Desai declined to say anything about the nature of the talks he had with Gandhiji during his two-day stay at Sevagram.

Asked if he met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his recent visit to Ahmednagar, Mr. Desai said that he met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel only who was keeping fairly good health. He saw Pandit Nehru from a distance but could not speak with him.

Mr. Desai added that excepting Dr. Prafulla Ghosh all members of the Working Committee were in fairly good health.

"God alone knows" was the reply given by Mr. Desai to a question if there was any hope of settlement of the present deadlock.

Mr. Desai will proceed to Cawnpore from Delhi on professional work and is likely to visit Wardha again.

Dr. Sushila Nayar has left for Jubbulpore to examine Prof. J. C. Kumarappa who was recently released from the Central Jail, Jubbulpore. He is suffering from high blood pressure. —United Press.

DETAINED ON SUSPICION

PATNA Jan. 8: Mr. Basudev Prasad Sinha, a Patna Law College student, has been arrested on suspicion and detained in the police lock up.—United Press.

"UNTOUCHABILITY REMOVAL DAY"

Kher's Appeal To Maharashtra

POONA, Jan 7.

A strong appeal to take up the Harijan uplift work again from next Makar Sankrant and to observe that day as "Untouchability Removal Day" has been issued to the public of Maharashtra by Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, and about a dozen members of the Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee of the Maharashtra Constructive Programme Committee.—United Press.

SIR SULTAN'S HEALTH

PATNA, Jan 7.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Information Member, Government of India, is still having giddiness, but in a mild form.

He requires rest and careful treatment for a few days more, according to a bulletin issued by his doctors to-day.—A. P.

2 Mallapur Case Accused Freed

HUBLI Jan. 7.

Two accused, Renakugouda Gandigwad and Hanamant Kurahatti charged with attempting to burn the Mallapur Station on the Gadag-Bagalkot line on February 4, 1943, were acquitted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate, Dharwar Eight other accused, arrested in the same connection, had been discharged earlier.—A. P.

U. S. Bombers Sink Italian Liner At Shanghai

CHUNGKING, Jan. 7: According to a traveller who recently arrived from Shanghai, the 18,000-ton Italian liner "Conte Verde" which has anchored in the Whangpo Po River at Shanghai, was sunk by American bombers when they raided the city last month. The Japanese were trying to convert it into an aircraft carrier. The traveller added that many Japanese factories in the Yangtsepoo district of Shanghai were also bombed and heavily damaged.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5: A meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee will be held on January 17.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5: The Bengal Provincial Muslim League will shortly start Quran classes for Muslim graduates. Maulana Asad Sobani is expected to conduct the classes.—O.P.

ALLIED PLANS UNBALANCED ALONG WHOLE WESTERN FRONT

Heavy German Casualties In Saar Offensive

RUNDSTEDT'S FORCES "NOW BEING WRITEN OFF", SAYS "MONTY"

From Reuter's Special Correspondent S H A E F, Paris (Saturday night):—The Germans have unbalanced Allied plans along the whole Western Front. They have worked the American Seventh Army out of its foothold on the German soil in the Palatinate and cut an important road connecting Sarreguemines and Hagenau.

Germany today is fighting with strengthened military brilliance which even pessimists and "victory before Christmas" optimists did not dream possible when the German Army was pitched out of France in summer.

The Germans are suffering very heavy casualties in their Saar offensive. Even wounded men are fighting in foxholes. One prisoner, taken by the Americans, was an inspector in a Messerschmidt Factory a few weeks ago. German aggressiveness is declining in the Belgium-Luxembourg frontier sector where the Americans have cleared Lutrebois. It is estimated that the Germans may have lost 100,000 men killed, wounded and captured during the Ardennes offensive but this is entirely unofficial.

United States troops have surround Wingen on the Sarreguemines-Hagenau road after losing the town to German attack. Strasbourg is being shelled, but no shells have hit the city centre recently

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, at Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, Jan. 27:

American armour thrust south beyond Odeigne yesterday to cut the main road leading from Vielsalm to Laroche one of the main supply routes for German troops in the eastern sector of the Ardennes salient. This represents an advance of about two miles yesterday and five miles from the original starting point of the First army's offensive.

FIRST ARMY'S GAINS

At the same time the First Army troops captured Rendeux, Laflaise and Devantave, and to the east drove across the Lanblave river, south of Stavelot. Yesterday's gains mean that almost the entire northern flank of the salient is being slowly rolled back and the gap between Montgomery's troops in the north and Gen. Bradley's in the south is now less than 15 miles.

GERMANS WIDEN BRIDGEHEAD

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at S.H.A.E.F., Paris, Jan. 7.

American pilots reported today that they had bombed German motor transport about seven miles north of Strasbourg, indicating that the Germans have considerably widened and strengthened their bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine, north of the city.

The Germans have reinforced the battalion which crossed the Rhine, 11 miles north of Strasbourg to take the village of Gambsheim. They now hold a bridgehead roughly five miles long. The depth of the bridgehead and the strength of the German force there are not known. During the night the Germans ferried over at least five tanks and reinforcements. Unofficial but reliable reports say that civilians have left Strasbourg as peril to the city grows. These reports are not confirmed here.

PRESSURE ON ARDENNES SALIENT

S.H.A.E.F., Jan. 7.

Today's Allied 'communique' said: "Allied forces continued to maintain pressure on the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, south-west of Stavelot. An attack across the river Ambleve by our units achieved an initial gain of 3,000 yards. Farther west, the villages of Odeigen and Lier Nieux have been taken.

North-east of Bastogne, an enemy counter-attack with eight tanks and an estimated battalion of infantry was broken up by fire from our tanks and artillery just north of Mageret. Probing activity by enemy tanks and infantry continues along the east side of Bastogne bulge, particularly in the Margeret area.

South of Wiltz our troops have crossed the Sure river, one and a half miles north-east of Eschdorf and have cleared Goesdorf and Dahl. Our units have made progress towards reducing the enemy salient south-east of Bitche against strong resistance. We made gains of more than 1,000 yards in an attack north of Reipertsweiler near the southernmost point of the salient. The remaining elements of enemy force which infiltrated Wingen are surrounded.

ENEMY UNITS MOPPED UP

On the west bank of the Rhine, enemy units which crossed the river on Thursday were mopped up at all points of penetration except at Gambsheim, where stubborn opposition still was being met.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO EXPAND SALIENT FRUSTRATED

From Reuter's special Correspondent, S.H.A.E.F., Paris (Saturday night): Americans in the Northern Ardennes salient made gains of a thousand to three thousand yards to the main highway. Four tiger tanks were destroyed near Margaret. Heavy fighting continues in the Bitche area. German efforts to expand their salient have been frustrated.

AMERICAN ADVANCE IN LUXEMBOURG

The eightieth division in Luxembourg advanced a mile and captured Geesdorf and Dahl and destroyed five tanks. The Americans made a three thousand yards advance near Stavelot. They also captured Lierneux. The eighty-second air borne division has mopped up Arbre-fontaine.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Seventh United States Army on the Rhine (Saturday) Germans who crossed the Rhine north of Strasbourg and pushed inland with small forces, one of which penetrated three miles, have been thrown from five villages. These are about one and half miles from the west bank. The Germans had crossed in barges after nightfall near the destroyed bridge at Gambsheim eight miles north of Strasbourg. One German officer entered the village at the head of a strong patrol and told the people to be ready to billet German troops. Then he had the Swastika hoisted over the Mayor's office. The flag came down inside twelve hours.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Today's German communique stated: "In northern Ardennes, attacks by the Americans have slackened.

North of Hagenau forest our troops freed a number of localities.

HIMMLER'S NEW PLANS

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Brussels cables:— Himmler, the Gestapo Chief and Leader of the Nazi Home Front is combing out German secret service and special police organisations for assassins and sabotage experts whom he wants for the army, according to well-founded reports from Germany. These "cloak and dagger boys" have been operating since the beginning of the war.

It is believed that these are the men who kidnapped two British officials at Venlo in 1940, who rescued Mussolini from allied imprisonment, and who, it is reported, kidnapped Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Regent. Himmler's growing influences on German fronts and their operations has brought with it a new policy. These "killer" units are to be part of the regular German Army to help achieve closer co-ordination of military operations and sabotage. Recent reports of a German scheme to scatter saboteurs and assassins behind the lines to kill allied leaders indicate not only the formation of a new German organisation but the stranglehold gained by the Gestapo on the German army.

It is now believed that the German absehr (defensive organisation) has been incorporated into the military section of the Reichssicherheitshauptant (principal organisation of Reich Security).—Reuter.

ELAS Take 8,000 Hostages

Feed Troops With Red Cross Supplies

ATHENS, Jan. 7.

The International Red Cross estimates that ELAS have taken at least 4,000 civilian hostages from Athens, while other sources such as the Regent himself place the figure at 8,000 or more.

An official statement says that 50 per cent of food supplies, being sent under the auspices of the International Red Cross to the Greek civilian population in the territory occupied by the ELAS, are being illegally taken by the ELAS and used to feed their troops.

Today's Mediterranean 'communique' adds: "The clearing of outskirts and suburbs of Athens and Piraeus is proceeding without opposition. British mobile columns moved up this morning to Kafisfia and Eleusis, some 15 miles north-east and north-west of Athens respectively. Only slight opposition was encountered and a few prisoners were taken. Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged."

Rapid Canadian Progress In Italy

A.H.Q., MEDITERRANEAN, Jan. 7.—Today's Allied 'communique' says: "Fifteenth Army Troops: Canadian troops of the Eighth Army have now reached the sea, nine miles north of Ravenna, and have reached the southern end of the Isthmus between Valli Di Comacchio and the sea. By their rapid advance, they have cut off a number of enemy detachments in swampy ground, north of Ravenna.

"In the Fifth Army sector, extreme winter conditions have restricted operations."—Reuter.

MONTY'S TRIBUTE TO EISENHOWER

Rundstedt Will Not Win

Reuter's special correspondent on the West Front wires:— Field-Marshal Montgomery, wearing the red beret and green jacket of British paratroops, told a Press Conference today that the battle of the Ardennes salient was not yet over, but that Mrashal Rundstedt's forces were "now being written off."

Field-Marshal Montgomery said: "Field-Marshal Rundstedt told his troops before the battle began that it was their last great effort to win the war. On the map you can see his gains and that he will not win the war. He has not achieved a great deal.

"I shall always feel that Field-Marshal Rundstedt was really beaten by the fighting qualities of the American soldier and by the team work of the Allies. I salute the brave fighting men of America. I never want to fight alongside better soldiers.

"Let me tell you about the captain of our team, General Eisenhower. I am absolutely devoted to "Ike". It grieves me when I see uncomplimentary articles about him in the British Press."—Reuter.

SOVIET SUCCESSES IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, Jan. 6: Tonight's (Saturday's) Soviet communique says: "In the area of Budapest, Soviet troops, continuing to fight their way forward for the annihilation of the enemy group, encircled in the city today, captured 173 blocks of buildings.

On January 5th, in Budapest, our troops captured 1630 German and Hungarian officers and men. Northwest of Budapest our troops repelled the attacks on strong enemy infantry and tank units and inflicted losses on the enemy, six men and material. On other sectors of the front there was reconnaissance activity, at some points local fighting. On January 5th, on all fronts our troops destroyed or disabled 130 German tanks, 65 of which were north-west of Budapest, and shot down 17 German planes."—Reuter.

LUBLIN COMMITTEE

"United Nations Must Follow Russia's Lead"

MOSCOW, Jan. 7: The Moscow Radio to-day quoted the "Pravda" leading article as saying. "The Lublin Provisional Polish Government possesses every right to expect recognition by all democratic states on whose side under its direction the Polish people are fighting the common enemy".

The article describes the Soviet recognition as a "natural and legitimate step", and adds "It was taken in pursuance of the unswerving Soviet policy of maintaining and fostering friendly relations with democratic Poland". —Reuter

Frenzied German Attacks In Budapest

MOSCOW Jan. 7: The Germans are to-day piling attack upon attack north-west of Budapest in frenzied attempts to break through to the Hungarian capital, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

But all front reports insist that their tanks have been held at all points in the past 24 hours.

Inside Budapest, the battle is moving forward towards the centre of the city with the Russians storming the strongest positions remaining with the Germans.—Reuter

Details Of Japanese Ships Sunk

PEARL HARBOUR, Jan. 6: Destroyers, destroyer escorts, cargo ships and landing craft were among the twenty-five Japanese ships sunk or damaged in the recent two day attacks on Formosa and Okinawa and Jima (Ryukyu Islands) by Pacific Fleet Carrier Aircraft, it was announced today by Admiral Chester Nimitz, C.-in-C. of the Pacific.

Indian Air Delegate's Unanswered Questions

LONDON, January 3—Sir Gurunath Bewoor, who attended the Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago on behalf of India, is now in London, where he is continuing conversations arising from several points which were raised but not answered at Chicago. The questions had particular relation to India.—GLOBE.

COAL SHORTAGE CLOSES DOWN BARODA MILLS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6

News has been received here that all the mills in Baroda State have closed down since yesterday owing to shortage of coal. The coal position of Ahmedabad mills is not at all changed.

A resolution appealing for clemency in the case of the 15 persons sentenced to death in the Ashti-Chimur Case was passed at a meeting of communist workers of Surat district held on Thursday.

Jinnah On Hidayatullah's Responsibility

No Coalition With Any Group In Assembly: Call To Leaguers For Loyal Working In Conformity With Their Constitution

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah President of the All-India Muslim League, has replied to the communication received from Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah and many other prominent Muslim leaders recently. He has written to Sir Ghulam Hussein and informed him about the various points that have been raised, and having regard to the developments that are taking place in the Sind Muslim League or ganization, as follows:—

1. "The Delhi statement was issued by me after a clear understanding was arrived at between Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah and Mr. G. M. Syed in the presence of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and myself.

2. "With regard to the by-election for the Sind Assembly it is a matter vested in the purview of the Local Board, subject to an appeal to the Central Parliamentary Board, and it was not possible for me to interfere with their normal function and their jurisdiction.

3. "As regards the forthcoming elections of the Provincial Muslim League and the District Muslim Leagues, here again all powers to deal with the organization of the Muslim League are vested in the Committee of Action and it is their function and within their jurisdiction to deal with these matters.

4. "Next, as regards the Muslim League Party in the Sind Assembly. Sir Ghulam Hussein is the Leader and so long as he enjoys the Party's confidence, he can, and it is his responsibility, to choose his Muslim colleagues in the Ministry in such manner as he may think proper, and this position of Sir Ghulam Hussein was recognized by all who were present at the Delhi meeting.

NO COALITION WITH ANY GROUP

5. "That the Muslim League Party cannot enter into any coalition with any group in the Assembly, unless the terms and conditions of such a proposed coalition are approved of by the Central Parliamentary Board.

"In the light of these terms, that were laid down in complete agreement, it is for the people of Sind now to build up our organization in harmony, co-operation and unity. I hope that all the leading men in the League organization will realise that they should work in a team if they really wish to serve the cause and advance the welfare of our people.

"The constitution, rules and regulations of the All-India Muslim League and the machinery set up cannot be upset and I regret I am unable to interfere in the normal working of the organization and the various bodies that are set up to deal with specific matters and vested with powers and authority. I would, therefore, once more appeal to the Mussalmans of Sind to loyally work in conformity with our constitution and establish harmony and unity amongst our people."—A. P.

MUSLIM LEADERS INVITE SIR GHULAM TO HYDERABAD

KARACHI, Jan. 7.—It is understood that some Muslim leaders have invited the Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, to visit Hyderabad (Sind) in connection with the by-elections to the Sind Assembly from the Tando Mohamed Khan Constituency for which three nominations have been received. The Premier has not yet gone to Hyderabad.

Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial League arrived in Hyderabad yesterday.

Assembly circles are keenly awaiting the result of the Shikarpur by-election, results for which will be announced on January 9, 1945.—A.P.

WEST COAST OF LUZON SHELLED

Powerful Allied Convoys Cruising In Mindanao Sea

TOKYO, Jan. 7.—A Japanese Imperial Headquarters, 'communique' reported today that Allied war vessels escorted by task forces had penetrated into Lingayen Gulf on the west coast of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippines and were bombarding the coast.

The Japanese 'communique' added that other powerful Allied convoys had been seen cruising to the west and south of the Mindanao Sea.—

The text of the Japanese 'communique' stated: "Firstly, enemy war craft and other vessels which appeared in the waters west of Luzon Island under the protection of a Task Force penetrated into the Lingayen Gulf yesterday morning and are now effecting bombardment of the coast of the gulf. Secondly, yesterday afternoon other powerful enemy convoys were observed cruising westward in waters south of Mindoro and also in Mindanao Sea."

RAIDERS OVER MANILA

General MacArthur's 'communique' on the Philippines today states:

"Philippines: Luzon—Our medium units and fighter bombers carried out extensive sweeps south of Manila making concentrated attacks on marshalling yards at Los Banos, resulting in the destruction of one locomotive and 100 freight cars. Three railway bridges were destroyed or damaged in other key positions.

"MINDORO: Our light naval units patrolling shore lines destroyed two barges.

Leyte: Three single enemy planes dropped bombs without causing damage. One enemy reconnaissance plane was shot down over shipping to the east.—Reuter.

—1944—

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JINNAH'S STAND UNPOPULAR AMONG MUSLIMS

Leaguers' Growing Support For Release Of Congress Leaders

(The following is an account of the "Hindustan Times" staff correspondent's interview with a member of the League Working Committee.)

Question: How do you explain the difference in the Muslim League policy on the question of the release of Congress prisoners in different provinces? While the League party in the Punjab has joined the Congress party on that issue, the League ministries in Bengal, Sind and the Frontier province are directly responsible for detaining political prisoners in their provinces. Is it surprising under these circumstances that when the Punjab Muslim Leaguers demand the release of Congress prisoners, they are accused of political opportunism?

Answer: The whole weakness of the League's position on this issue arises from the fact that Mr. Jinnah has repeatedly made it clear that he cannot support a demand for the release of the Congress prisoners till the Congress withdrew the August Resolution. An astute politician as he is, Mr. Jinnah knows that the moment he joined a demand for the release of the Congress prisoners, he would lose British sympathy on which he has been banking for getting Pakistan. That is exactly the reason why Mr. Jinnah did not protest against the Government's refusal to forward Mahatma Gandhi's letter addressed to him from the Aga Khan Palace. The rank and file in the League and some prominent Muslim League leaders were amazed at Mr. Jinnah's statement that Mahatma Gandhi had made a clever attempt to embroil the League with the Government. Mr. Jinnah will never take any step that will bring him in conflict with British authority. That Mr. Jinnah's stand on this issue is unpopular among Muslims is borne out by the growing support for the release of Congress prisoners among Muslim Leaguers in the provinces. The Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League recently issued an appeal to the Muslim League Ministry "not to take the onerous responsibility of detaining the Congress prisoners." The Muslim League ministries, however, found it necessary to keep Congressmen in jails for their very existence. For example, if the five Congress members of the Frontier Assembly are released, the Ministry, which is already not in a position to face the Oppositions' onslaught and is trying to put off the evil day by unconstitutional means, will immediately fall. The position in Bengal, Sind and Assam was the same.

Question: What is your solution of the difficulties in the provinces, where League ministries are functioning?

Answer: I am firmly of the opinion that we must immediately enter into coalition with the Congress parties in these provinces. This would result in the purging of the opportunists and reactionaries from the League. It is high time that we make a beginning in this direction in one or two provinces Sind and Bengal, provided the fullest scope for such an experiment. Mr. Jinnah, however, dashed all hopes of Congress-League co-operation in the provinces to the ground by laying down that no Provincial Muslim League party has the freedom to enter into a coalition with the Congress without the sanction of the Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

GRAIN LEVY SYSTEM

Official Reply To Mr. Latthe's Criticism

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing Department) Bombay, writes:

I may be permitted to correct certain misapprehensions in Mr. Latthe's article about the grain levy system which appeared in your issue of the 5th January.

It is not assumed in the levy system that an acre of land assessed at Rs. 4 yields twice as much as an acre of land assessed at Rs. 2. In practice, the assumption is that in the same settlement group the former acre will yield about 50 per cent more than the latter. This assumption has been found confirmed by practical experience. There are no orders issued by Government under the Growth of Food Crops Act that cotton cultivation should not exceed one-fourth of the area of the holding in Bailhongal taluka. It is Section 3 of the Act and not Section 4 that applies to that and other Talukas of Belgaum District. Under this Section, the cultivator is only required to grow food crops in a proportion of his holding not less than that which he cultivated with food crops in the previous year.

Mr. Latthe's article seems to imply that the levy is in some way contrary to the general interests of the people. It is difficult to see how such a view can be justified. The grain collected by Government under the levy system is entirely for sale to the people of the Province at reasonable rates. The average yield of cereals assumed when fixing the levy is on the low side. Ordinarily there will be few cases where the individual holder's actual yield is appreciably less than that assumed. If, in any area, there are a good many cases of this kind, then Government will consider general remissions as have been ordered recently in Ahmedabad District. It is not possible, as Mr. Latthe himself points out, to make an accurate assessment of the actual yield of each holding. It was because of that impossibility that the method of levy according to average yields was devised. This method also has the advantage that it protects the small cultivator against excessive or inequitable demands which might be made by subordinate officials. On the need for such protection Mr. Latthe himself has laid considerable emphasis in his letter. Where, in any holding, a particularly low yield is due to some calamity, such as flooding, the Collector has discretion to remit the levy demand in full or in part. Where the low yield in a particular holding is due to other causes, for example the inefficiency of the particular cultivator, it cannot reasonably be suggested that the general scale of demand should be lowered. There can be no question of the cultivator going without food since the whole purpose of the Levy System is to supply grain for sale to all those who need it.

The working of the levy recently introduced throughout the Province is being watched with the greatest possible care by all the officers concerned, and Mr. Latthe may be assured that if there is any general hardship through the Levy Demand being pitched too high in any area, it will be remedied promptly.

BHARATPUR, (By Mail).

The General Committee of the Bharatpur State Praja Parishad (People's Conference) which met here for the first time after August 1942, passed a resolution condemning the present reactionary policy of the State Government. The Committee also expressed its faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and decided to launch constructive activities. It was decided to hold the second session of the Conference in Dist. Bayana in February next. The Committee elected Mr. Ali Mohammadkhan and Pt. Adityendra as President and General Secretary respectively of the Conference.

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IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE, P.B. 61, (B.C.B.) LAHORE.

Red Cross Match

Bowlers On Top At Calcutta

Stuart XII Skittled Out For Paltry 136

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

In the first day's play to-day of the R. B. Lagden Memorial Cricket Match in aid of the Red Cross Fund, Major-General Stuart's XII made 136 runs in their first innings.

The Governor's XII made 26 runs for no loss when stumps were drawn.

Col. C. K. Nayudu skippering the Governor of Bengal's team won the toss and elected to send in the other side to bat. Hindlekar and A. Chatterjee opened Major-General Stuart's XII innings against the bowling of B. B. Nimbalkar and M. Sen.

L. Amarnath relieved Nimbalkar after the latter had bowled two overs and the score was 11. Anwar Hussain was soon brought in to replace M. Sen at the maidan end. The first 30 minutes' play produced 21 runs and both the batsmen appeared to be subdued. 7 runs later C. S. Nayudu took the ball in the place of Anwar Hossain. Soon after, Anwar brought off a difficult low catch at silly mid-on to dismiss Hindlekar off C. S. Nayudu's third delivery for 8. (29—1—8).

Dennis Compton was the next man in. Amarnath after bowling two consecutive maidens had A. Chatterjee out to a brilliant catch by C. S. Nayudu at short leg for 17. (43—2—17).

ENGLISH PAIR FACES ALL-INDIA.

J. Hardstaff now joined Compton and the England pair were now pitted against a pair of All-India bowlers—C. S. Nayudu and Amarnath. Runs came on at a faster pace on a drying wicket. But Compton who appeared to be rather unnecessarily aggressive paid the penalty by being caught at silly mid-on by Mankad off one of C. S. Nayudu's deceptive off-breaks for 26 compiled in as many minutes. (71—3—26).

Jayawickrama now joined Hardstaff and after the England and Notts' batsman had pulled Amarnath to square-leg boundary twice consecutively C. S. Nayudu claimed Jayawickrama's wicket caught and bowled before the All-Ceylon skipper had broken his duck (79—4—0).

N. Chatterjee was now associated with Hardstaff.

Hardstaff, in trying to steal a third run when N. Chatterjee had pulled C. S. Nayudu to square-leg, was run out to a smart piece of work by Doraiswamy, the wicket-keeper, off a smart return by C. S. Nayudu, for 24 runs gathered in as many minutes. (86—5—24).

Sarwate was now associated with N. Chatterjee. At 96, C. S. Nayudu clean-bowled Sarwate when the Holkar all-rounder had scored 5. (96—6—5).

Giridhari now filled the breach at the wicket and after scoring two runs was bowled by C. S. Nayudu who was spelling havoc with the ball. His average at this stage was 13.4 overs 49 runs 5 wickets. (98—7—0).

H. H. Cooch Behar, the side's Skipper, now joined Chatterjee who with a leg-glide to the ropes put up 100 of the innings on the board in 110 minutes. Amarnath who had bowled 20 overs at a stress conceding only 26 runs for 1 wicket and also 10 maidens to his credit. 10 runs later, Amarnath in his 22nd over made a successful appeal for l.-b.-w., sending back N. Chatterjee with 18 runs. (110—8—18).

P. Sen who came in next played out Amarnath's five balls when the tea interval was taken, with the score at 114 for 8 wickets.

After adding only 13 runs to the pre-tea total, Cooch Behar was sent back clean bowled by Amarnath win one of his leg-breaks. (127—9—10).

Dobree Carey was the next batsman in and C. S. Nayudu bowled round the wicket to Carey. In his next over Amarnath accounted for P. Sen's wicket caught by K. Bhattacharjee at cover. (136—10—10).

N. Chowdhury the side's last man was now in and C. S. Nayudu claimed his wicket before he could score. The innings lasted 142 minutes.

Scores:—

MAJOR-GENERAL STUART'S XII.

D. D. Hindlekar, c Anwar Hossain, b Nayudu 8; A. Chatterjee c C. S. Nayudu, b Amarnath 17; D. Compton, c Mankad, b C. S. Nayudu 26; J. Hardstaff, run out 24; S. S. Jayawickrama, c and b C. S. Nayudu 0; N. Chatterjee, l.-b.-w. Amarnath 18; C. T Sarwate, b C. S. Nayudu 5; S. K. Girdhari, b C. S. Nayudu 2; Cooch Behar, b Amarnath 10; P. Sen, c K. Bhattacharjee, b Amarnath 10; Dobree Carey, not out 2; N. Chowdhury st. Doraiswami, b C. S. Nayudu 0; Extras 14. Total 136 for 11 wickets.

BOWLING: Nimbalkar 2—0—5—0; M. Sen 3—2—2—0; Amarnath 25—13—30—4; Anwar Hossain 5—3—3—0; C. S. Nayudu 20—0—78—6.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S TEAM.

The Bengal Governor's team opened their innings at 5-5 p.m. with Vinoo Mankad and B. B. Nimbalkar, Dobree-Carey and D. Compton being in charge of the attack. Without being separated they played out time, the score at the close of the first day's play being 26 for no loss.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S XII.

Mankad, batting 5; Nimbalkar, batting 19; Extras 2. Total for no loss 26.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN KAIRA DIST.

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, Jan. 3.

The Congress workers of Kaira District have begun to organise Congress activities all over the District. Committees have been appointed to organise students workers and Kisans all over the District. Congressmen are now giving positive guidance on the food problem. They have requested to sell grains to the Government according to the Levy Scheme provided there is no injustice being done to farmers.

Four centres are being opened in Nadiad Taluka, and in the course of a month, peasant unions will be started in each village of the Taluka.

The District leaders have opened a "study class" where all progressives are gathering and debate and discussions on various topics are carried on.

Yogi To Stay 16 Hours In Sealed Cellar

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6

A large number of Delhi citizens including military officers and American Press correspondents saw this evening the beginning of a Yogic feat which will last 16 hours. They saw 52-year-old Swami Lakhanji, enter at 6-35 p.m. a square cellar dug in the lawn of a New Delhi bungalow. The top of the cellar was then sealed with cement and will be re-opened at 10-35 to-morrow morning. The Yogi will then come out.—A. P.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEW DELHI, Sunday: The following is the text of the questionnaire drawn up by the Conciliation Committee:—

1. What are the fundamental rights which should be incorporated in any future constitution of India? What machinery would you suggest for the enforcement of such of those rights as are not justifiable (enforceable by a Court of Law)?

2. (a) What steps are, in your opinion, necessary to secure an adequate share and equal opportunities in legislatures, executive governments and the services for Hindus, Muslims, Scheduled Castes, Indian Christians, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Parsis and other important sections of the population.

(b) Would you recommend in the case of minorities the establishment of (i) minorities' standing committee of legislatures, or (ii) independent minorities' commissions to deal with those rights which are not enforceable by a court of law? If so, indicate their composition, powers and procedure and their relations to the legislatures and executive governments.

3. Have you any suggestions to make for the adequate and early advancement of the Scheduled Castes, aboriginal tribes and those who are classified as backward classes in the Government of India Act, 1935, with a view to enabling them to enjoy equal opportunities in the social, educational and economic spheres of national life?

PART II

1. (a) What are your views regarding the claim of the Muslim League as expounded by Mr. Jinnah in his letter to Mahatma Gandhi dated September 25, 1944 for the establishment of an independent Pakistan state "composed of two zones, north-west and north-east, comprising six provinces, namely, Sind, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, subject to territorial adjustments that may be agreed upon, as indicated in the Lahore Resolution"?

(b) If you are agreeable to the establishment of such an independent state, (i) on what principles should its territorial adjustments and boundaries be determined and (ii) what machinery would you suggest for such determination?

(c) Do you consider that a plebiscite should be taken to decide whether an independent state of Pakistan should be established, and if so (i) should it be taken in the provinces mentioned above as they exist at present or after territorial adjustments? (ii) What should be the electorate, method and machinery of such a plebiscite?

2. In case there are to be two independent states in India, do you consider it necessary to make arrangements and devise machinery for the administration of defence, foreign affairs and like matters of common interest, and if so, indicate the nature of the requisite arrangements and machinery.

3. In case you do not agree to the Muslim League claim for Pakistan, what alternative scheme would you suggest?

PART III

1. What are your views on the question of the inclusion of Indian States in an all-India union?

PART IV

2. If you favour the establishment of a single union for all-India, (a) on what lines should the functions of Government be divided between the centre and the units? (b) Should the residuary powers vest in the centre or in the units?

2. (a) Should a province of British India or an Indian State be given, as contemplated in the Cripps' offer, the liberty of not acceding to the new constitution of an all-India union?

(b) Should the exercise of this liberty be subject to the result of a plebiscite, and in that case, what should be the electorate, method and machinery for the plebiscite?

(c) If your answer to (a) is in the affirmative, at what stage and under what conditions should this liberty be allowed to be exercised?

3. After an all-India union is established, should the units of the union be given the right of secession from it and, if so, on what conditions?

4. Would you favour the realignment of the boundaries of the units in order to ensure, as far as possible, self-expression and cultural autonomy to different communities?

PART V

1. (a) What should be the nature and type of the Provincial and central executives? Should it be parliamentary, or non-parliamentary removable or irremovable?

(b) Do you think it necessary to secure representation of different communities in the provincial and the central executives, and, if so, how would you achieve this end?

2. What provisions would you suggest in relation to the composition of the central and provincial legislatures which would provide adequate representation for different communities and interests? Indicate your views regarding (a) franchise, (b) electorates, (c) constituencies, (d) method of election (direct or indirect), and (e) allocation of seats.

3. What provisions would you suggest for making amendments in the future constitution?

PART VI

1. What constituent machinery (with details of composition, powers and procedure) would you suggest for (a) framing and enacting the new constitution; and for (b) the transfer of power to the authorities established under the new constitution?

PART VII

1. Until such time as the new constitution comes into force, what changes would you suggest in the character, composition and working of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, either by suitable legislation or by the adoption, wherever necessary, of suitable conventions? (In this connection, attention is drawn to clause (e) of the Cripps proposals).

PART VIII

1. In the event of failure to agree on the part of different communities, would you suggest that His Majesty's Government should frame and enact a constitution for India, or what other course would you suggest?

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL PANDITS' PARISHAD

TADEPALLIGUDEM (By Mail): The annual sessions of the Andhra Provincial Pundits Parishad was opened by Mr. Gandhi Venkata Reddi Naidu, President of the West Godavari District Board today at Penugonda. Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari, Editor 'Desabhimani' presided.

Professors and Pundits from Andhra University, Osmania University and other places arrived.

Mr. Vedantam Kavi of Bezwada and Mr. Puvvada Seshagiri Rao have dedicated their books "Kashtakalam" and "Taj Mahal" to Messrs. Jayvadi Lakshmayya Naidu, and Ramanayya Naidu respectively.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 9, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 22, 1363.
Parsi: Amardad 7, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-14 a.m., Sunset 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 6-52, 20-52.
Lowtide —, 14-09.
Corporation Meeting at 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMANA CEREMONY

Mrs. VIJILIBEN MADANLAL GAJJAR expired on the 6th inst. Uthamana ceremony on Monday 8th inst. at her residence, Vinod Villa, 11th Road, Khar, at 5-30 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received a sample packet of pins manufactured by S. Tajbhai & Sons, Ltd., Rajkot.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY. To-day (Monday) 6-30 p.m. meeting to adopt constitution and elect Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, near Churchgate Station.

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.—Inaugural address to "Our post-war problems" series by Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya at Nagpada Neighbourhood House (opposite Nagpada Police Station, Byculla) at 6-00 p.m. (N.S.T.) today (Monday). Dr. B. H. Mehta, Director, Tata Institute, will preside.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

The Hon. Secretary of the Matunga Athletic Club writes: The second annual Doubles Ball Badminton Tournament conducted by our club will commence this year from Jan. 21. The tournament is open to all. Entry fee Rs. 5/- per team. Entries will close on Jan. 14.

GOVERNOR ON AIR.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will broadcast a talk on the "National Savings Fortnight" at 8-45 p.m. today (Monday) from All-India Radio, Bombay, on 244 and 89.15 metres. His Excellency's broadcast will be followed by Marathi and Gujarati translations of his talk.

BOMBAY STUDENTS UNION EXECUTIVE.—The following were elected to the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union for the year 1944-45, Miss Sushia Madiman, Miss Kamal Choudhry, Mr. M. A. Wadud Khan, Miss Vimla Bakaya, Mr. Arvind Mehta, Miss Jaya Patel, Mr. S. M. Bhatt, Mr. H. A. B. Parpia, Miss Shirin Choksey, Mr. Ismail Meer, Miss Mohini Kamath, Mr. A. S. Sardesai, Miss Maina Sule, Mr. Azim Khan, Mr. Rao, Mr. D. G. Nadkarni, Mr. Profula Sangvi, Mr. S. C. Sengupta, and Mr. D. G. Desai.

At the first meeting of the new Executive Committee the following were co-opted on to the committee: Mr. Zaheer Hashmi, Mr. S. C. Jagad, Mr. Korgoakar, and Mr. Samuel J. Israel. The following were elected office-bearers: General Secretary: M. A. Wadud Khan, Jt. Secretaries: Susheela Madiman and Ismail Meer, Treasurer: Arvind Mehta, Office Secretaries: S. M. Bhatt and Samuel J. Israel.

TEXTILE CASES IN INDUSTRIAL COURT

The Secretary, Industrial Court, writes:

In connection with the cases relating to the strikes in the Tata mills, which were heard by Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, President, Industrial Court, on the 3rd January, 1945, it appears that a wrong impression has been created on account of the incorrect statement issued by the General Secretary of the Textile Labour Union to certain sections of the press. The Secretary of the Union writes that the demands of the employees have been accepted by the Court. This statement is entirely incorrect. The Court has not passed, so far, any orders on the applications of the mills for declaring the strikes illegal. The orders are still reserved."

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY VOTERS' LISTS

The preliminary publication of the Electoral Rolls of the Bombay City (Non-Mahommadan), Bombay City (Mahommadan) and Bombay (European-Bombay City only) constituencies of the Central Legislative Assembly is being made today (January 8) at the Office of the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay and Returning Officer, Old Custom House, also at the Head Office of the Bombay Municipality.

Qualified persons whose names have not already been enrolled should apply to the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer, with proofs of their eligibility, before January 23 for enlistment in the rolls of the respective constituencies in which they are qualified.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Jan. 8.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Vimal Patki. 8-45 Atap. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 S. G. Mohiyuddin (Sitar). 9-30 Bhavgeet. 9-45 Abdus Salaam. 12-30 Geet. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 For Women (H). 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 R. V. Jadhav. 5-30 Sarangi. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 At Six (G). 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 News Commentary (M). 7-0 Post-War Reconstruction (G). 7-15 G. T. Tilak. 7-35 Instr. Duet. 7-45 Music from Film. 8-0 S. G. Mohiyuddin (Sitar). 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Small Savings Scheme. Talk by Sir John Colville. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports Review (E). 10-0 Abdus Salaam. 10-10 S. G. Mohiyuddin (Sitar). 10-30 Vimal Patki.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

PUBLIC MEETING in connection with the National Savings Fortnight at 6-30 P. M. TODAY at Shri Sunderbai Memorial Hall, Queen's Road, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. will preside. Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, C.I.E., and Mr. M. V. Donde, B.A., will address the meeting.

SHAMLA MAJGAONKAR and INDUKUMAR PARIKH will sing and there will also be instrumental music by Sita Jhaveri.

All are cordially invited to attend.

FOURTH LITERACY WEEK

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu To Inaugurate

The Bombay City Adult Education Committee will celebrate the 4th Literacy Week from 24th January to 30th January 1945, the 27th January, being the main Literacy Day.

The week will be inaugurated under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Arrangements are in progress and nearly 5,000 volunteers have enrolled for the purpose. Those willing to offer their help as volunteers are requested to see Mr. K. T. Mantri, the Special Literacy Officer, Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay or to ring up 32475.

JOIN KISAN SABHA

Swami Sahajanand's Appeal

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President, All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued an earnest appeal "to patriots and political workers of various parties and groups in general and Congressmen in particular to join the Kisan Sabha, or otherwise help it in its practical work of serving the Kisans during these days of stress and strain, and thus to contribute their full force in the building of a solid and well-nit mass movement which can not but play a historic role in the impending fight for freedom of the country."

Unification Of Chaukalshis

At the 18th annual general meeting of the Soma Vanshi P. Kshatriya Samajonnati Sangh of the Chaukalshis residing in Thana District a resolution was passed urging that attempts should be made to bring together all those who call themselves Chaukalshis and profess Hinduism.

Bombay Congress Tribute To Romain Rolland

Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., writes:

The Central Board of the Congress Organisations in the City, at its meeting held on Saturday last, passed the following resolutions:

1. "The Congress has learnt with profound sorrow the death of M. Romain Rolland, a genuine friend of the oppressed humanity and a tireless worker in the field of international peace and goodwill. The Congress pays its tribute of homage to this great friend of humanity."

2. "The Congress in Bombay strongly urges on the Central Provinces Government and the Government of India to sympathetically consider the mercy application and spare the lives of the young men condemned to death in the Chimur and Ashti cases in the Central Provinces."

An elaborate programme for the Independence Day, on the 26th of this month, was also drawn out.

Gramseva Sammelan

On behalf of the Central Rural Uplift Association (Madhyavarti Gramseva Mandal) Bombay, a Conference of Rural Workers and Sympathisers (Gramseva Sammelan) is to be convened in Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, on the 20th and 21st of January, 1945. (Saturday and Sunday respectively) at 3-30 p.m. each day, under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Puranik, Editor "Rural India". All those interested in Rural Uplift are cordially requested to attend. Correspondence in this connection should be directed to the Secretary, Central Rural Uplift Association, 45, Ahmed Sailor Building No. 3, Naigaum, Dadar, Bombay.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Appreciation Fund

The following appeal is issued:—

"Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Dr R. E. Dadachanji the Assistant Dean of these institutions retired from service some time ago. It is now proposed to present them with farewell addresses.

It is felt by students and staff of these institutions, as also by the friends and admirers of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, that a Dr. Jivraj Mehta Appreciation Fund be started to commemorate his unique services to these institutions.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta guided the destinies of these institutions from their inception and brought them to their present standard of efficiency and usefulness, and proved himself to be a great organiser and a disciplinarian.

The following committee has been appointed to collect Funds for this Appreciation Fund: President Dr. R. N. Cooper, Treasurer: Dr. K. G. Munsif, Dr. R. G. Dhaygude, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, Dean; Dr. R. P. Koppikar, V. President: Dr. A. V. Baliga, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. Khusaldas Kurji Parekh, Miss D. R. Daftari, Mr. Ramnik R. Thakkar. Hon. Jt. Sec. Mr. K. R. Sethna. Hon. Gen. Sec.

The final shape which this Fund will take will depend upon the amount collected. It can only be pointed out at this stage that the College and the Hospital are in sore need of a first rate Research Laboratory, a Blood-Bank, a College-Hall and attractive Entrance scholarships.

The committee appeals to the Bombay public to contribute generously to this Fund and show their appreciation in a practical manner for these two institutions that have become an intimate part of Bombay Life. Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Farewell Fund Committee, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay."

Return Of Bevin "Boys"

Twenty-five of the Bevin trainees of the tenth batch returned from the United Kingdom after finishing their training on New Year's Day. The remaining trainees of the batch are expected in India shortly.

The Bevin Training Scheme has been responsible for providing India with hundreds of skilled technicians for different industrial concerns. As a result of the specialized training received abroad the average earning capacity of the trainees has been increased by 225 per cent.

AHMEDABAD GRAIN LEVY SCHEME AMENDED

The Government of Bombay has again examined the grain levy demand in the Ahmedabad District and has ordered remissions on a large-scale as actual yields in many places have been less than was expected. These orders apply to 422 villages in the talukas of Dhandhuka, Daskroi, Viramgaon and the petas of Sanand, Modasa and Gogha.

In 275 of these villages the levy demand has been entirely cancelled. In 71 others, three-quarters or more of the levy demand has been remitted. In all the other villages the demand on each holder has been reduced by a considerable percentage.

BOMBAY MUST HAVE MUNICIPAL THEATRE

I. P. T. Conference's Demand

A resolution deploring the failure of the Indian municipalities to take any practical steps towards providing a municipal theatre and calling upon the citizens and cultural organizations of Bombay to unite and carry on a vigorous campaign for the establishment of such a theatre in the city was passed unanimously at the Indian People's Theatre Conference (Bombay Branch) at C. J. Hall on Monday evening.

The resolution stated 'inter alia' that the development of the Indian stage and the classical folk arts of the Indian people was one of the primary objectives of any comprehensive scheme of reconstruction in India. The Conference viewed with dismay that this objective had received little recognition from the public authorities and patriotic organizations. It, therefore, called upon all cultural organizations in the country to unite and take all necessary steps to rectify this grave defect in their national life and outlook.

By another resolution the Conference sent its warm greetings to the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations, which had all along evinced keen interest in educating the great Soviet peoples about the rich treasures of the Indian culture. It cordially thanked the VOKS for setting up a committee to study the progress of the Indian stage and art, and assured them of every co-operation in their noble endeavour.

One more resolution passed condoled the death of Romain Rolland, the celebrated French writer.

PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

The Conference also chalked out a suitable programme for the future and called upon the Executive Committee of the Indian People's Theatre's Association to devise ways and means for its implementation.

The Conference appointed its Executive Committee, with Mr. Chandrawaden Mehta as its President and Mr. Prithviraj Kapoor as Vice President. Prominent among the members of the Committee were Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa and Mama Warerkar.

The programme before the Conference on Sunday was exclusively a children's programme including a skit on the "quarrels in the Peshwa family."

Prof. Gurudial Malik of Shantiniketan, who spoke on People's Theatre, stressed the need of developing the theatre movement among children through educational institutions. He hoped that on the stage of the Indian Theatre all the children of India would be united.

"ZUBAIDAH"

People's Theatre's Play To Be Staged To-day And To-morrow

The concluding item on the Bombay People's Theatre Conference is "Zubaidah", a full-length play in Hindustani, written by K. A. Abbas and directed by Balraj Sahni which will be staged this evening (Monday), at 7 p.m., at the C. J. Hall.

The same play will be repeated tomorrow (Tuesday) for the general public at the C. J. Hall. This show will begin at 9 p.m. and not at 7 p.m. as previously announced in an advertisement.

APPEAL FOR PUNCTUALITY.

The Secretaries of the Bombay People's Theatre Association write:—

"While thanking the people of Bombay for attending our different shows in such large numbers, we must apologize for starting our functions late every day, which was inevitable in view of the fact that most of members of the audience were unpunctual in attendance. However, we have decided to start the shows of "Zubaidah" punctually without fail—at 7 p.m. on Monday and at 9 p.m. on Tuesday. There will be no speeches before any of these shows and, therefore, the spectators are humbly requested to be in their seats at least 5 minutes before time—otherwise they are liable to miss one or two opening scenes. Mr. Prithviraj Kapoor, one of the Presidents of the Conference, will address the audience in the interval on Monday."

OPPOSITION TO DRAFT HINDU CODE

Shankaracharya Addresses Meeting At Madhav Baug

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Presiding over a meeting held this evening at Madhav Baug His Holiness Shankaracharya appealed to the Hindus as one body to oppose the Draft Hindu Code. The Government of India, rather the ruling race had once for all assured and promised non-interference in matters of religion and the Hindu law, which was being observed and followed from time immemorial, by the Hindus. He asked while discussing the inheritance law whether a daughter would be entitled to a share the ancestral property if she marries a Muslim according to Muslim rites.

A lengthy resolution was moved and adopted opposing the draft Hindu code.

Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka as chairman of the Reception Committee spoke against the amendment of the Hindu Code already existing.

She-Buffaloes To Be Inoculated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The compulsory inoculation of she-buffaloes against rinderpest is to be introduced in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District.

An order issued by the Government of Bombay directs that after February 1, every she-buffalo imported into this area must be offered by the importer for inoculation against rinderpest under the supervision of the Director of Veterinary services.

The Director of Veterinary services is also empowered to require the owner of any she-buffalo maintained in the area after that date to have the animal inoculated.—A. P.

TIBBIA COLLEGE POOR STUDENTS' FUND.

A variety entertainment in aid of Poor Students' Fund of the Tibbia College was given at the Sunderabai Hall on Sunday. Dr. K. A. Hamied presided.

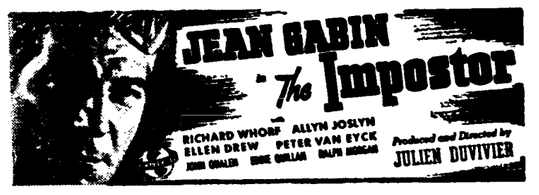
MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT.—To-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Various speakers will speak on the subject of "The Grandeur of Self-reliance."

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The 21st session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Madras from 18th to 23rd January. Delegates from more than 350 affiliated Trade Unions from the Provinces and States will participate.

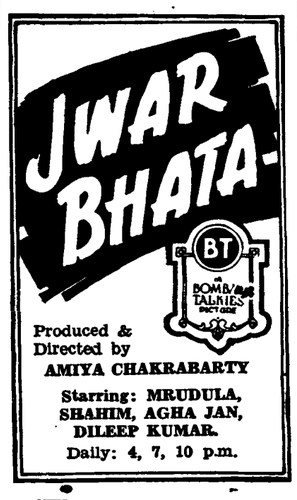
GRAND CARNIVAL OF DANCING
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
Witness Bharat Natya-Kathak-Kathakali and Manipuri on one platform by over 50 Dance veterans of respective schools.
15 FULL-DRESS RECITALS
With Authentic Orchestration
In aid of the Vikram Kala Mandir building fund
ALL-INDIA DANCE FESTIVAL
JAN. 18th TO 24th
AT THE EXCELSIOR
Special accommodation for patrons and donors.
Season tickets from Rs. 150 to Rs. 30.
Book your seats in advance.
Plans open at the theatre.

REGAL
Change of film From TODAY!
FIRST RUN IN BOMBAY
At 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.



WOMAN IS NOT AN IMPEDIMENT BUT AN INSPIRATION FOR MAN!
—Here is a tale of a man and his inspiration!

RAJKAMAL'S Social Classic
Parbat Pe Apna Dera
Directed By V. SHANTARAM
Written By DEWAN SHARAR
Starring VANMALA, ULLHAS
15th WEEK OF CROWDS!
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Holi. 1 P. M.
Plans Open 10 to 12-30
4-30 to 7 P. M.
NOVELTY



Produced & Directed by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
Starring: MRUDULA, SHAHIM, AGHA JAN, DILEEP KUMAR.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
6TH WEEK MAJESTIC
Advance Booking 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon; 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

4TH WEEK BOMBAY CINETONE PICTURE
LAL HAVELI
Producer: Director: K. B. LALL.
SURENDRA & NURJAHAN
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
Sunday Holiday, 1 p.m.
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12-30 and 2-30 to 5 p.m.

SAIGAL SINGS AGAIN HITTING NEW HIGH!
NEW THEATRES' Newest Hit!
MY SISTER
Direction:— HEMCHUNDER, P. MULLICK
Music:—
Akhtar Jehan, Sumitra Devi, Nawab and Chandravati
CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. at 1 p.m.

2ND WEEK!
SADHONA BOSE
SURENDRA
PRITHVIRAJ
KAMLA
in
RANJIT'S
Vish-Kanya
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
AJIT Release
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4 7 and 10 p.m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 7.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours L.M.T. on 4-1-45: Allahabad 65 43 0; BOMBAY 81 67 0; Calcutta 75 50 0; Cawnpore 65 45 0; Cuttack 80 60 0; Darjeeling 50 34 0; Delhi 57 45 T; Dehra Dun 66 46 0.4; Jacobabad 63 42 0.2; Karachi 72 53 1.2; Lahore 63 43 0.1; Lucknow 65 50 0; Madras 83 66 0; Nagpur 83 55 0; Patna 67 45 0; Peshawar 55 43 0.2; Shillong 58 33 0; Simla 47 27 0.2.—A.P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Whoso visits a sick person and sits with him for an hour, God will give him the reward of a year's good works.

—*Prophet Mahomed*

The Bombay Chronicle

CONGRESS CASE

Addressing a meeting of Congress workers and sympathisers at Calcutta last week Mrs. Naidu re-stated the Congress position in reply to the malicious charges urged against that body and to the attempts to justify the repression against it. And so long as the repression and the vile propaganda persist statements in defence of the Congress need to be issued from time to time by responsible Congressmen. Mrs. Naidu has a special right to do so as she is a member of the Working Committee and has intimate knowledge of the intentions and implications of the much misrepresented resolution of August 1942 and of the reactions of the Working Committee members to the happenings after their arrest. Mrs. Naidu's main proposition, that Congress did not actually start any movement this time and that Gandhiji was only authorised to start one as and when he found it necessary, follows from the very wording of the resolution and from the fact that most Congress workers were arrested within a few hours of its adoption. As regards the outburst of violence that followed the indiscriminate arrests and other repressive measures, the sequence itself tells its own tale. Mrs. Naidu puts it very mildly when she says that some movement was started "because people were angry." People were goaded into desperation by what Gandhiji called the "leonine violence" of Government in making wholesale arrests of Congress leaders. Then followed lying propaganda by many, including "agents provocateurs" to make out that for once Congress had abandoned or compromised non-violence. Misled by it, many men, including Congressmen, did things against the Congress creed of non-violence. But, as Mrs. Naidu points out, the Congress President's letter to the Viceroy makes it clear that the Congress did not condone any act by anybody which violated the Congress creed. In these circumstances the continued detention of Congressmen without trial was utterly unjust. Their detention even now, when there is peace in the country and when Gandhiji has prohibited mass civil disobedience, is an outrage on justice.

Officials at Delhi are reported to have asked, in criticism of Mrs. Naidu's speech, why if no movement was started, the recently reconstituted Congress Committees in certain provinces have excluded persons who did not take part in the movement. So far as we are aware, certain persons have been excluded from reconstituted executive committees not because they did not take part in the movement in question but because they are much opposed to the general policy of the Congress with regard to the war. Official critics at Delhi are reported to have objected against the Congress view that this is inconsistent with the Congress claim that the August resolution was designed to help war effort. There is no inconsistency. The Congress sympathises with the professed war aims and wants to help war effort on the conditions, among others, that the aims should be earnestly acted up to and India should be enabled to help as a free country and not a subject country. The August resolution which embodies the offer of help and its conditions still stands and Britain can yet ensure Congress help by accepting the conditions, which are quite in consonance with the professed war aims. The resolution puts the aims to the test

Wanted A News Charter

Freedom of the Press in the sense of the right of a paper to publish any news it gets and any comments it thinks necessary is by now sufficiently recognised by many, though in these war times the right is honoured more in the breach than in the observance. But often enough the press does not get the news it is entitled to. It is either ruthlessly censored by officials on its way to the press or may be scotched *ab initio* by vested interests, including news agencies, who may not allow any pressmen even to get at certain news. Censoring may sometimes do some good, but more often it has done much mischief. And the downright suppression of news, of the barest factual news, has done and is doing incalculable harm, particularly when it is coupled with propagation of false or one-sided news. Yet the importance of the right to get full news is not sufficiently valued by the public. We recently noted, however, how both the Houses of the American legislature adopted a resolution favouring world wide freedom of information. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has also sponsored the proposal for a News Charter

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press of America, seems to have taken the lead in the movement for Freedom of Information even at the time of the last war when he tried, though in vain, to make freedom of international news exchange a part of the Peace Treaty. He has now discussed the subject at length in an article in the American magazine "Life". He points out therein that a conspiracy among big news agencies to suppress news of one type and to propagate on a large-scale news of another type has led to wars before and may do so again. "In the peace conferences of World War I" he says, "we overlooked this basic element of world peace (freedom of information). In the peace conferences of War II—even in the earliest discussions—we should not forget it." He warns the allied peoples that "if they are not convinced that the adoption of free news principles is their responsibility, then once again the next war will be *their* war."

Mr. Kent Cooper's main specific demands are as follows:

"On the positive side, the peace negotiations should guarantee equal access to news wherever it occurs or wherever it is disclosed. On the negative side there should be two provisions: one that forbids the international transmission of propaganda from one country to another, and a second that forbids peacetime censorship in any form. Indeed, even more than this simple programme is essential. In every country at least one news agency should be owned mutually by the newspapers it serves. And in no country should there be preferential transmission rates, whether by radio or telegraph or telephone; for it is easy to stop news at its sources by putting prohibitive prices on wordage as by outright censorship."

India has suffered terribly from the effects of indiscriminate suppression of news. We have no doubt, therefore, that these demands will be wholeheartedly supported by the Indian people, particularly by Indian pressmen. Indeed a subject country like India demands more safeguards. We endorse the suggestion already made by the "Hindustan Times" that the News Charter should contain an additional stipulation that information and radio services in the Colonies and Dependencies and also in countries governed autocratically should be entirely free from Government ownership or direct and indirect subsidies.

Frankly Speaking

Well-Merited Tribute

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt dealt quite an effective punch-to-the-jaw to isolationism. The world not excluding America would to-day be facing a cataclysm were it not for Britain and Russia. Britain stood alone for a year and definitely, if not decisively, stopped the march of Nazism and Fascism to world domination. Later Russia turned the would-be conqueror decisively back. These two countries at tremendous cost saved the situation. Their great sacrifices deserve high tribute which President Roosevelt handsomely paid. And it was particularly desirable that the tribute should be paid at this juncture. For, no more favourable opportunity for isolationist propaganda was provided during the last four years than now.

Dangerous Disunity

Troubles has arisen among the United Nations which is more serious than any local defeat on any front whatever its scale. The big Powers are pulling in different directions. There is neither united understanding among the United Nations nor a united consciousness of common objectives which are fast being thrown overboard. It is a dangerous 'malaise' which is sure to destroy the future peace of the world if not checked at once. As the war nears its conclusion the peace 'morale' is falling to pieces with nations going back to pre-war greed, selfishness and suspicions. President Roosevelt said that the set-back on the Western Front was not nearly so menacing as the wedge Nazi propagandists were seeking to drive into Allied ranks. But it is the Allies, particularly the Big Three, who are providing Goebbels his opportunity. That is the real danger.

MacArthur Moves Again

With the successful conclusion of his campaign on Leyte and Mindoro General MacArthur has effected two other landings. His operations in the Carolines, a thousand miles east of the Philippines, are presumably intended further to safeguard his supply lines. But he has also landed on another small Philippines island only twelve miles south of Luzon. That excites expectations which are supported not only by American air activities over Luzon, Formosa, the China sea and Iwojima but also by the Japanese themselves. The Jap News Agency reports that "three Allied invasion fleets, all with aircraft carrier protection, have appeared in the Philippine waters, probably to attempt an invasion of Luzon." We look forward to this report proving true. For the invasion of Luzon will mark the beginning of the end of a great campaign and the start of a greater and more decisive one against Japan.

The Moscow-Lublin Move

The final upshot of the dispute between London and Lublin Poles is a dangerous tragedy. It was quite an expected development. The blind insistence of the emigre Government on principles and theories regardless of realities and the demand of realistic wisdom to the extent not only of annoying Mr. Winston Churchill but also of losing the services of M. Mikolayjzk the one Polish statesman who could have, and very nearly had, brought off a solution, inevitably pointed to the move which Moscow and Lublin have made and to which, indeed, Mr. Winston Churchill had hinted some time ago. Now the breach is complete. But it is not merely a tragedy for the Poles who need unity more than anything in the world at a time which is the eve of the liberation of Poland.

Who Bothers?

It is a big and very serious blow to the future of the United Nations and to the very basis of Unitedness. It has produced the grave paradox of different members of the United Nations supporting rival regimes for one of themselves. It is a great pity that M. Mikolayjzk didn't stay to heal the breach. This is not, however, to defend the Russian attitude. American criticism of Russia's unilateral action is just. And the 'Manchester Guardian' which describes it as "an unmistakable rift in the grand alliance", is also quite right when it says: "We should express our honest opinion that Russia's is a short-sighted policy, inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter she has adhered to and unworthy of her statesmanship." But the trouble is that nobody bothers about the Atlantic Charter. Mr. Winston Churchill, Premier of Britain, being himself among the first sinners. In fact, no less an authority than President Roosevelt has likened the Atlantic Charter to the Ten Commandments which plainly means that the Charter is there to be honoured generally in the breach of it.

An Unmerited Slur

The reported recommendation of a sub-committee of the Bombay University Syndicate to prefer, as far as possible, college professors to high school teachers in the appointment of paper setters and moderaters at the Matriculation examination has justly elicited a strong protest from school teachers. The recommendation is an unmerited slur on the whole class of teachers as it is made with the avowed object of ensuring purity and integrity at the Matriculation examination. If the recommendation is prompted by the recent scandals, these involved professors as well as school teachers. If the idea is that professors are more disinterested than school teachers in respect of the Matric examination, will it be adopted at college examinations? The best plan is for the body selecting examiners to be more careful in the selection of individual applicants instead of discriminating against any class of teachers.

G. SAMEKAR WINS MARATHON RACE

60-Year Old Farmer Gets Extra Prize

The Marathon Race, over a distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, and organised by the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association in connection with their 10th Annual Olympic Games was run on Sunday, at 7-30 a.m. It started at the Eros Cinema car park and finished by the side of the railway signal box, near Churchgate Street Station in Queen's Road.

There were six contestants for the keenly contested race, which was won by Ganpat Samekar who covered the distance in 3 hours 12 minutes and 14-2/7 seconds. The runner who finish the distance four and three-who took nearly four and three-quarters of hours.

A feature of the race, which was witnessed by a large crowd, which lustily cheered the winner, was that one of the contestants, a Porbander farmer named Abu Naga was 60-year old, and he stood fifth, covering the whole distance without any halt or food, in four hours and a quarter. For his commendable feat—looking to his age—it is announced he will be given an extra prize.

The race resulted as under:— (1) Ganpat Samekar (Bombay); (2) Laxman Masri (Porbander); (3) Jadhav Raja (Porbander); (4) V. Elliots (Bombay); (5) Abu Naga (Porbander); (6) Pinto.

Mrs. Naidu On Heritage Of Qoran And Islamic Ideals

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking on Islamic ideals at a meeting in the Muslim Institute Hall today urged the necessity for mutual understanding between Hindus and Muslims. Sir Hasan Suhrawardy presided.

Mrs. Naidu said: "We want to renew every day a new heart. Today, we in India should follow the example of mutual readjustment on the basis of mutual reverence and mutual right. We must understand our responsibilities as Indians or as Muslims, but let us not be exclusive because we differ from one another."

Unity could be achieved through persuasion and understanding of one another's point of view with tolerance but not through mutual conflicts.

The Qoran was a great charter of humanity, she said and a great 'Magna Carta' of freedom. As a book of ethics and as a code of conduct, Mrs. Naidu said, she had not found any other scripture so clear-cut and simple that did not need commentaries from philosophers.

HERITAGE OF ISLAM

Mrs. Naidu said that Islam gave every man the status of brotherhood and an indivisible code. It gave women an economic position in the recognition of their rights in prosperity which was the beginning of self-respect and self-reliance. Besides, Islam's gift to the world in Algebra, Science, Mathematics, etc., it brought to India a philosophy which was a corrective to too much of philosophy and too much of contemplation.

Mrs. Naidu was of the opinion that the educational and economic backwardness of the Muslims was due to their not being loyal to their dynamic ideal. Similarly, it was also the reason for the poverty and backwardness of India.

Raising a call for revival and renaissance, Mrs. Naidu said, "man and man in India must work together not in mechanical uniformity but in the midst of diversity—that central quality of humanity." She believed that all controversies and conflicts were "mere scraps of papers" on which politicians wrote their suggestions or made their conclusions.

Sir Hasan Suhrawardy urged the audience to ponder over the words of Mrs. Naidu who was not only the nightingale of India but a great gifted lady of liberated spirit.—A.P.

The Truth About China

As A Chinese Citizen Sees It

(By A Chinese Citizen)

II

IN THIS SECOND AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE A CHINESE CITIZEN, AFTER TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION IN HIS COUNTRY SAYS THAT THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION CHINA CAN POSSIBLY MAKE TOWARDS THE PROGRESS OF HUMANITY AND MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IS TO REALIZE DEMOCRACY IN HERSELF.

It would then appear altogether not understandable to the readers why on earth is the reform not forthcoming while it is so much urged by all the thoughtful people? This boils down to the question who, after all, governs the entire machine.

The Chinese Government is run on a party-supreme basis. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, founder of the Republic of China, has made it clear that the sovereignty of the country should rest in the hands of the people, who should elect their own National Congress as the supreme authority. It is fundamentally similar to the British Parliament and the American Congress in its functions. But, he said, before the people are prepared properly to elect their own Government, they should undergo a period of political tutelage. And, during the period of tutelage, the Kuomintang will assume themselves to be representatives of the people and the Kuomintang National Congress will exercise the authority of the people's National Congress. Hence, the party is supreme.

A Tremendous Task

However, the Generalissimo, who is the Tsungtsai, or superintendent, of the Kuomintang, has disclosed in his 1945 New Year message to the Chinese people that he is prepared to propose the adoption of a constitution enabling the Kuomintang to transfer its power of Government to the people as soon as the military situation in China is stabilized. This means the end of the period of tutelage, which is formerly timed at one year after the conclusion of war.

The Kuomintang, by imposing the entire responsibility of national salvation on its own shoulders, has taken over a tremendous task. It hits upon many serious obstacles, such as the sectional warlords, backwardness of the vast populace, selfish landlords, and foreign imperialism.

These are the same obstacles confronting the Chinese Communists after their severance from the Kuomintang in 1917. In their relatively small Soviet area in Central China, they experimented on their Marxian theory and succeeded in clearing out these reactionary elements from there in a short time. But they found the drastic measures they used somewhat not very acceptable to the Chinese populace. So they modified their methods to a more moderate extent when they later developed their region in north-west China.

Achievements Of Kuomintang

The Kuomintang, however, adopted a milder policy. The result is that the residue of the age-old reactionary elements still remains in the vast span of the country. But during its ten years of regime before the outbreak of the present war in 1937 it had undoubtedly achieved many important tasks without which the war with Japan would be impossible. It established a national currency. It developed communications and industries in the teeth of foreign vested interests. It founded a national army, and a tiny air force. It struggled hard to gain customs autonomy. It kept negotiating with foreign Powers for the abolition of the unequal treaties. By waging the war of resistance against Japan, it finally secured unity within China, and succeeded in abolishing the unequal treaties with foreign powers, which had been a yoke on China for a hundred years.

All the way on this tedious journey, some lost their revolutionary enthusiasm due to excessive comfort. Some gave too much way to reality and relinquished their ideals. The tremendous odds against which the Government had to fight at the outbreak of war with Japan crushed the courage of some high Government officials who ultimately became traitors themselves. Nevertheless, throughout the seven odd years of war, the Kuomintang Government, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, has fought with the unfailing support of the people, and won admiration from all parts of the world. It was not till the recent panorama of foreign press criticisms upon China that the world began to see many of her shortcomings, too. Such criticisms created a sensation, to the joy of her enemy, and to the chagrin of her friends. But the truth is, the shortcomings of China were nothing new. They were fundamentally existent right at the moment the world was singing a choir of praise about China. The present reverse is chiefly the inevitable result of the persistent policy of the Government to paint an all-rosy picture about China, which has eventually turned out to be not quite true.

Kuomintang And Communists

One thing that the Kuomintang Government insisted on before the outbreak of war in 1937 was to extinguish the Chinese Communists by force of arms. Some say that because the Kuomintang was on the point of exterminating the Communists in the barren lands of north-west China, and, therefore, would be able to use its entire efforts for reconstruction, the Japanese could not afford to lose any more time in dealing the fatal blow. Others believe that the Japanese struck the sword with the confidence that the internal armed conflicts would never cease between the two parties. The real answer can only be given by historians. Nevertheless the fact is the cessation of clashes between the two parties immediately after the outbreak of war, and the Generalissimo's repeated declarations that the Chinese Communist issue would be settled by political means. This undoubtedly represents the will of the Chinese people, who have had long and painful experiences of wars, both civil and foreign, in the thirty-three years of the Republic.

This is the Government that China has at present. The people won't say that it is totally bad and hopeless, because, after all, China is in her eighth year of war, and the Government is still there, never wavering for a second. The Generalissimo's guts to fight to the last is only too well-known even among the illiterate peasantry. There is no doubt that people are dissatisfied with some performances of the present administration, and urge reforms. But they cannot afford to overthrow the Government by force while the enemy is snarling at the threshold. Such an idea is out of the question. Anybody who heralds a bloody revolution at present is bound to meet public scorn. And this is not the Chinese way of doing things. When the Chinese have a bad tooth, they are inclined to repair it and keep it going. They are less inclined to break down the old and make an entirely new one.

So the present urge for reform takes the form of criticisms and sarcasms in essays and speeches, not in actions. Besides, any Government in the world has its vested interests, which it maintains a force to guard.

Youth Asserts Itself

Within the Kuomintang, the cry for reform found its expression in one of the recent sessions of the Central Executive Committee, the supreme party organ during the recess of the Kuomintang National Congress. Unlike the previous sessions wherein the committee members on the reserve list, mostly young and progressive, are deprived of the right to vote, the first show of the first meeting was the struggle of the young gentlemen at the back seats for the power of veto. They also moved to elect the presidium of that session one by one through the legal process of nomination and vote, instead of the old way of appointing the presidium by a standing committee to be passed 'in toto' merely as a formality. They won both issues.

When an old veteran party leader dwelled too long on a rather dry and hackneyed speech, the young gentlemen at the back seats rose to remind the chairman that the prescribed time limit for each speaker was up, much to the amazement of the stern "elder brother."

Democracy At Work

Outside the Government and party, the voice of opposition is struggling for an audience. Some of the leaders, mostly veteran professors and writers, actually print semi-open pamphlets and booklets, setting forth their political viewpoints. These printed matters spread automatically among the intelligentsia class. In these papers there is the common urge for reform through constitutional process, not for overthrow of Government by violence. So far, none of these leaders has been arrested, though none of them is liked by the politicians they rebuked.

The recent session of the People's Political Council in September 1944 is known to be the hottest since its first assembly in 1938. The Council members, consisted mostly of Kuomintang people, pointed out corruptions and misdeeds of the Government and its employees, fully substantiated by facts. The Ministers are requested to be present at the queries and make replies either verbally on the spot or in writing afterwards. The Chungking newspapers printed full and colorful accounts of the proceedings of the various meetings. Even the black-marketeers turned discreet in those days for fear of public condemnation in the P.P.C. It was democracy at work, though transient and not thorough. And it was the urge of reform from all classes of people that created the general upheaval of free criticisms.

This is, indeed, a painfully slow process, as compared with the American know-how in mechanical operations. The slowness taxes the nerves of the dashing Americans, who want to finish the war as soon as possible. Still more it taxes the patience of the exasperated member of the intelligentsia who knows that this is the hour of life or death. And it must also have taxed the perseverance of some of the Government and party officials who have made the best of the worst with integrity and self-sacrifice.

What The Communists Have Done

About what the Chinese Communist Party has achieved during these seven odd years of war, people in Free China know only through the party newspapers of the Kuomintang and the Communists, which are highly tinctured with party propaganda. They often find the versions so different from each other that they are inclined to disbelieve in either. A press party consisting of both Chinese and foreign newspapermen recently visited the Communist area. From the stories on the Chinese newspapers, people begin to see some of the real conditions there. Like Communists of other nationalities, the Chinese Communists are undoubtedly a carefully selected group of rigidly-disciplined and highly efficient persons who will do anything for the sake of the party. They have now two political programs, the high and the low. The low program aims at the consolidation of all strata of people, except only traitors, to drive out the Japs. After this, they will launch the high program which, of course, means Red China. Anybody who fails to see this fails to conceive a right understanding of the Chinese Communists. And any Communist who stops at the low program is certainly not a real Communist.

The Kuomintang, as the leading party in the Government, has always shunned to publicize the deeds of the Communists. It feels like the eldest man in a family, and a typical Chinese face-saving motto is, "Don't spread the family scandal." Like the case of many other shortcomings, the Kuomintang chooses a hush-hush policy on the Communist issue. Meanwhile, the Communists do not hesitate to publicize the mistakes of the Kuomintang both at home and abroad, not infrequently in microscopic proportions. The party mouthpiece of the Chinese Communists, the "Hsin Huan Daily", is legally published in Chungking and pasted side by side with the Kuomintang newspaper in the streets, though a Communist, if he identifies himself as such, will be liable to arrest.

There is no urge on the part of the Chinese people to expound the conflicts by either of the two parties. They hope that both will give way in the interest of the nation, and toward the present Government in particular, they keep on urging reforms.

Constructive Criticisms Welcomed

In this respect, the foreign criticisms are in fact welcomed by many anxious reformers as long as the criticisms are based on facts. This is more so because people in China still do not enjoy a full degree of freedom of expression. Articles about China in foreign magazines are, therefore, always of great interest to the reading public in China. At many articles they nod with secret satisfaction. But at some others, they feel irritated and hurt. Only well-pointed and balanced criticism is acceptable to the level-headed, because they fall in line with the temperament of the Chinese. When the criticisms take sides, they would amount to nothing more than party propaganda, with which the people of China have been fed up long since. Such criticisms, especially when they come from a foreign origin, tend to give moral support to the party they favour. This results in helping to promote party interests, which curiously enough in China, are backed up by armed forces. Such criticisms won't help in any way to iron out the dissension. They won't work, and, therefore, defeat their own purpose.

Three People's Principles

China's democracy is primarily the Chinese people's own business. No other people will suffer more than the Chinese themselves if China turns Fascist. The Three People's Principle, laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, and avowedly held by the Government as the highest criterion of China's inspirations, point definitely toward a democratic government based on economic equality. This is not merely a vague principle, for there are accompanying schemes and programmes.

So the people of China have a clear political and economic objective. Dr. Sun was a thinker who had the unique talent of merging the progressive thoughts of the modern age with the culture and disposition of an ancient people. To his principle, both the Kuomintang and the Communists agree. This is the only political program upon which the two parties can find a common stand.

In the past thirty-three years of the Republic, the thoughtful intelligentsia of China have fought hard and even shed their blood for the realization of this principle. But never has so much been held at stake on this cause as at the present moment, when China's internal dissensions are whittling down her strength at the last stage of her life-and-death struggle. There comes naturally, therefore, the strong urge for reform unprecedented in her history in its universality, both within and without the Kuomintang and the Government. This can only be explained by the growing consciousness of the intelligentsia of their tremendous responsibility toward their country.

Much has been said about China's possible contribution to the world, such as her long years of resistance, the wisdom of her ancient sages and so on. This is true, but the greatest contribution China can possibly make toward the world is to realize democracy in herself. When one-fifth of the world's population is living in a true and, therefore, powerful democracy, the world will find it much easier to avoid a third world war. This is, indeed a challenge to China, and to her thoughtful intelligentsia in particular. It is up to them to answer it. No doubt they do, and they will keep on doing.

(CONCLUDED)

Indo-Union Govt. Tussle

Will Economic Sanction Be Applied Against S. Africa?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Will India enforce economic sanction against South Africa is the question frequently discussed in New Delhi. The application of Reciprocity Act had one effect namely, Gen. Smuts reserved assent on the Ordinance Act. He also scrapped the Pretoria Agreement. This takes India back to the "Pegging Act" in addition to which there are two new Ordinances, namely, Housing Ordinance and Appropriation Ordinance the effect of which will be to segregate Indians completely and debar them from holding property without residence which was one of the fundamental concessions under the Agreement. I may add that the fragile weapon of economic sanction is the only remedy left and Government are likely to consider its full implications before taking this step.

The situation is regarded as extremely critical. Government of India's decision is expected to be known in the course of this month.

Drive Against Black Market In Finer Cloth

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Government of India's proposed drive against black market in finer cloth will cut out four per cent commission at present allowed to Bombay and Ahmedabad wholesalers.

It will adversely affect Mulji Jetha Market in Bombay for instance.

Government proposes to utilise this four per cent in giving a portion to up-country retailers.

Industrialists' Delegation To Australia

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Members of the Indian Industrialists Delegation to Australia will meet here at a Conference with the Industry Department Secretary, Sir Akbar Hydari, on January 8 to discuss details of the tour including the date of departure. The delegation consists of six including Mr. Naval Wadia, son of Sir Ness Wadia. Mr. S. P. Jain of Dalmias. Mr. Vishwanathan of Mysore State, Mr. Wajid Ahmed, son of Sir Adamji Dawood, Calcutta and Sir Dattarsingh.

It will be noticed the selection has been made from younger industrialists. The Sikh industrialist Sardar Ajabsingh has been added to the delegation of industrialists who has been selected to visit U.K. and U.S.A. next spring.

Two Fishery Training Schemes

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6

Two Fishery Training Schemes, one at Calcutta and the other at Madras are being launched from Jan. 15. Both schemes are designed to provide six months training to 40 students to be drawn up from all over India. Each trainee will receive a stipend of Rs. 50 at Madras centre, and Rs. 70 at Calcutta centre.

Fifty per cent of the cost of training will be borne by the Government of India and 50 per cent by Provinces providing trainees. The total cost of both schemes as far as the Centre is concerned will be Rs. 51,500.

Heavy Downpour At Karwar

KARWAR, Jan. 6.

At about 7 p.m. yesterday there was a heavy downpour. Karwar had not experienced for some time past such a sudden outburst of rain. It lasted for about half an hour.—A. P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"This is clearly an irrevocable at which the western Allies must swallow as best they can, but we are left with an unmistakable rift in the grand alliance", the "Manchester Guardian" declares.

"Russia has recognised the Lublin Committee, Britain and the United States recognise the London. It is obvious Lublin must win. For the Russians are in Poland and we are not. But we should express our honest opinion that Russia's is a short-sighted policy, inconsistent, with the Atlantic Charter she has adhered to and unworthy of her statesmanship."

*

Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, leader of the Indian Scientists' group which is touring America, has predicted to Reuter the rise of India as a world industrial power.

We wished Dr. Bhatnagar kept his own counsel instead of propagating alarm and despondency in—well so many places in the world.

By the way, President Roosevelt who is so profoundly worried by dangers of inter-Allied disunity had better ban statements by Indians in America

*

The latest from Sind is that Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah has sacked Mr. M. H. Gazdar.

For the moment the matter rests there or rather at Malabar Hill and it cannot yet be said who will be sacked next, Sir Ghulam Hussain or Mr. Syed.

*

We wanted to speculate against Mr. Syed—privately we do, too—but we fear that the provocation might get Sir Ghulam Hussain as the victim in order to spite up.

*

At an All Brothers' Day meeting one of the speakers, a local League leader, is reported to have suggested that were the Brothers living they would have succeeded in bringing about a compromise between Mr Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.

This sounds like a remark which calls for a further explanation.

*

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's intentions are pure and honest"—Mr. R. K. Sidhwa.

Another challenge, if not of the Qaide-e-Azam, certainly to the spokesman of the Muslim League. Doesn't Mr. Sidhwa know that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been inspired directly by Congress [illegible] ji?

*

The "Economist" [illegible] "After so many bitter American attacks on British policy have been so gently received in this country, it is strange to observe the emotions aroused on the other side of the Atlantic by a single attempt to state the British side of the argument."

India is amused, but sympathetic also. It MUST be strange to people used to the opposite experience.

*

Reviewing 1944, President Roosevelt says that it was marked by substantial progress, "even though the year has ended with a setback for our arms."

And with virtual liquidation of "our" aims—we mean the Atlantic Charter.

*

"This new year can" the President added, "be the greatest year of achievement in human history."

In the human history of which of the two worlds?

Yes, you have got the answer right.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The more some men owe the more they want to owe.

*

In trying to dodge the issue the average man wastes a lot of time.

*

Painting is more of a habit with some women than art is with an artist.

*

Man can't change the weather, but he can do a lot of growling about it.

*

The more worthless a man is the more interesting he seems to be to some woman.

*

There would be but few mysteries in this world if people looked into everything as closely as a woman looks into a mirror.

COAL SHORTAGE TELLS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association at an emergent meeting held this afternoon resolved to close all textile mills in the city from January 10 to 13 due to shortage of coal.

Over 70 textile mills in the city employing about 1,00,000 workers will be affected.—United Press

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS NOT TO BE RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The "United Press" definitely learns that notices have been served under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance on the members of the Congress Working Committee in detention. It is understood that the previous notice served on them contemplated detention till January 15, 1945. It is said that the issue of the new notice shows that the Government do not propose to release them unless communications from the Congress leaders in reply to the notices make the Government change their decision.—United Press

Gopalaswamy Iyengar Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar Committee to make recommendations for Central Land Utilization Board will consist of Sardar G. S. Majitha, Sir Herbert Howard, Mr. P. H. Carpenter representing Tea interests, one representative of the Central Irrigation Board, Mr. Kazi Ahmad, of the Aligarh University, Mr. P. C. Patel of Kolhapur State, Professor V. R. Gadgil of Poona, Mr. C. C. Kalikar from the Council of State.

Mr. S. V. Krishnaswamy, I.C.S., from Madras will be the Secretary to the Committee.

Puntambekar's Plea For World Commonwealth

"No New Political Theory Can Be Evolved If Old Empires Are Going To Remain As They Are"

JAIPUR, Jan. 2.—"Old imperial or fascist theories will suffice to cover the new disguises assumed in the name of the world order. In the new political theory security will become internationalized, unity territorialized, welfare socialized, independence autonomized, liberty functionalized, citizenship centralized, authority coordinated, functions commissioned, and structure federalized," said Prof. S. V. Puntambekar in the course of his presidential address at the seventh session of the Indian Political Science Conference held here, today.

"If the social sciences are studied in antiquarian or merely analytic fashion, instead of with practical purpose, such study is irrelevant today. Even the most academic associations and conferences are judged today on the basis of how much contribution they make to the cause of development and reform," said Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Prime Minister, Jaipur, inaugurating the session.

"Let us hope that no future generation will ever return to the futilities of pseudo-research and unprofitable discussion on which so many devotees in the past have wasted so much time."

Admonishing those who fight shy of putting Politics and Ethics together, Sir Mirza said: "Why be so defensive? Why not boldly and clearly identify the two and keep them one in thought and action as Sydney so naturally did when declaring that the highest end of all our study was to be found in the ethic and politic consideration with the end of well doing and not of well knowing only.' Political studies must not be allowed in India to risk the loss of their humanity." He therefore, advised the Conference to concern itself not merely with the analysis of the forms of the government the definition of Political Science or similar academic questions, but with the welfare of mankind.

Prof. Puntambekar said: "The modern society is a human society whose homeland as well as holy land is the whole world. Its citizens are to be world citizens. Segregations and partitions cannot solve its problems because they are plural, interdependent and interpenetrating.

"As a consequence of the rapid progress made in the means of communication and conveyance, in mobile and mechanical power, modern boundaries have become fluid and fluctuating not only strategically but economically and culturally also. Religious and racial sentiments of small holy-lands and homelands have become antique. We must now think in terms of continental regions and oceanic areas. The modern society does not visualize economic autarky political self-determinism social exclusivism and intellectual isolationism.

"In a plural society, therefore, the problem is not one of majorities and minorities—the evil contribution of democracy—unless some of them are inhabiting excluded and isolated areas and are wedded to certain rigid and sectarian ways of life and belief and addicted to mediaeval or tribal ideals. This classification into majorities and minorities does not correspond to the realities of their habitation in various parts of a country or its localities. On that basis no modern society or State can be organized or can last. In modern times every village has its minorities and majorities and they cannot be isolated or segregated into separate habitations. There are no permanent majorities and minorities in any country unless we apply sociologically false racial and religious interpretations to our history and society.

"States were not built upon the basis of religion or race. Men of different races and religions cooperated in the task of preserving the State. The conquerors, immigrants, and converts freely associated themselves with their subjects, the natives and the non-converts.

"The central fact in this plural society was the State and not nationalities, because there were none. The State, however, if it remained powerful and integrated for long like the Mughal State set in forces of tolerance, equality of association and adjustment, or comprehension and harmony and finally of assimilation, brought about by necessities of territorial neighbourhood, economic life, cultural contact, social cooperation and political security.

Therefore it becomes the duty of the state to make the new nation in a plural society we want some autonomy from below. We cannot maintain local minorities or majorities permanently as distinct communities inside a state geographically and historically united and permanent.

MINORITIES' FEAR UNREAL

The minorities need have no misgivings about their due share in the governance of the country, said the professor.

"The political class in a country means the net work of governors, officers, politicians, public servants and statesmen—the whole ruling class and bureaucracy—who in a given society control public bodies, offices and organizations. Such personnel is not recruited necessarily from one single social or religious class. All governments are primarily governments by a political class which is always a minority in the country. The main significance of nationality today will therefore be in the cultural sphere and not in the political and economic sphere.

OUR IDEAL

"The world is too crowded, too complex and too plural for social, political or economic self-sufficiency to be any longer possible. We want autonomism, but not atomism. An integrated society is inevitable. Human life is moving and flowing over all the world.

"To fashion world's peoples into a world community, to prepare a grand plan for the Great Society to come and to shape itself should be our ideal.

"We now possess material and mental tools, and a growing human consciousness for its construction. International science, world economy, and human adventure are driving all the peoples into each other's homelands and holylands, and making the whole earth a sacred and single theatre of the drama of human life. We have now to build up this great compound of our earth, where natural and human barriers are fast breaking and disappearing, into a one world community, a new mandom.

"But no new political theory can be evolved if the old empires like England, France, Belgium and Holland are going to remain as they are, or if new territorial divisions and acquisitions are to be made on the old basis but under new names of so-called partnerships and trusteeships, security councils and imperial commonwealths, and if new radical rehabilitation of the structure on the basis of common freedom and common security, common equality and common co-operation does not take place, that is, if new collective and democratic authority is not created, and if new common public service or agency is not organized.

"But if in the name of world security and world welfare certain great powers of to-day who are successful in this war divide the conquered world amongst themselves, retain their old conquests and possessions, and secure military and financial control in the name of the new Security Council of the world, and do not surrender old rights and liquidate their vested interests based on political conquests and financial power, and administer them whether jointly, continently or separately, then the need of and force behind the new political theory will disappear."

Concluding, the speaker said:

"To-day the age of Machiavelli and Grotius, Hobbes and Hegel is gone. It is the age of Wilson and Willkie, Gandhi and Welles. The new theory must recognize world sovereignty. There are only two ways of achieving it, either through force subjugating all to one authority or through peaceful federation. One is an Imperialist federation one is an Imperialist method. The other is a democratic process. We can only accept the latter. We want a World Commonwealth, some kind of directing Super-State, an "Ober Staat", a "Civitas Maxima", a "Respublic Humana." It will be a real Platonic search for world justice and a world republic. ("Cosmopolitela.").

Pacific Successes Promise New Textile Markets For India

LONDON, January 3—A suggestion that India may benefit from anticipated demand for textiles from liberated areas in the Far East is made by the "Manchester Guardian".

The Allies' successful progress in the Pacific may create a demand for relief shipments of textiles to Far Eastern territories, it says. India and the United States are the nearest possible sources of supplies for these territories, though normally most of them were large buyers of Lancashire goods.

Discussing the possible effect upon Britain's cotton exports of new economic developments in the Middle East, the newspaper reports that cotton trade quarters in Britain generally agree that neither the new Anglo-Egyptian agreement nor the new procedure of the Middle East Supply Centre is likely to result in the near future in expansion of Lancashire's exports to the markets concerned.

"The supply position remains very tight" it adds, "and very little cloth can now be brought for delivery before the third quarter of the year. Requirements for war purposes still make a very heavy call upon productive capacity and official efforts to increase the meagre supplies of household textiles and furnishing fabrics also tend to restrict the amount of machinery available for work on ordinary export trade.

"It will clearly be a long time before mills in France and Belgium are in a position to supplement British production for war purposes and it seems probable that for some months those two countries will require supplies from outside.—GLOBE.

Nazi Super-Tank Secrets Laid Bare

LONDON, January 3—Allied Military experts are now probing the secrets of the new German super tank, the "Royal Tiger."

A complete and undamaged "Tiger", which was captured when it ran out of fuel, is on the way to the United States.

It weighs 65 tons and mounts an 88 mm. gun with a barrel twelve feet long.—GLOBE.

ESSENTIALLY FOR MASSES

Agarwal On His Economic Development Plan

(From Our Correspondent)

WARDHA, Jan. 5.

"The Plan of Economic Development drawn up by me in accordance with Gandhian ideals is evidently different from all the other Plans because it is based on different economic values and lays down new standards of life", observed Principal Agarwal, Commerce College, Wardha, when asked about the distinguishing features of his Plan in the course of an interview.

"My plan", remarked Principal Agarwal, "eschews both the extremes of "laissez-faire" and totalitarian control. It leaves scarcely any room for economic exploitation. All the consumption-goods industries will be decentralised and hence will be free from capitalist profiteering. The key industries shall be State-owned and controlled."

Explaining the fundamental objective of the Plan, Principal Agarwal said:

"My plan is primarily concerned with the welfare of the Indian masses residing in rural areas because real India lives in dark, dilapidated cottages and not in bright palatial buildings. The Bombay Plan has not dealt with several important economic problems like defence, distribution, trade, currency and public finance. I have left nothing untouched. But while dealing with various aspects of national planning, the interest of the Indian villager has nowhere been lost sight of. It is essentially a Plan for the masses. It upholds human values as against money values of life."

"As the Plan embodies new aims and ideals, it will require a host of efficient youngmen imbued with the spirit of national service and possessing indomitable will and unwavering faith. Living and glowing faith can move mountains; its dearth will not move even a mole-hill."

Principal Agarwal concluded by saying that the existence of a really National Government at the centre was of prime importance.

Under-milling Of Rice And Its Results

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

As a result of orders passed in most provinces requiring rice millers to undermill compulsorily, it is officially claimed that available supplies of rice have increased in Provinces and States ranging from three per cent in Madras to about six per cent in Bombay. Under-milling of rice cannot be treated as a purely temporary measure, and it is hoped that this health-giving habit enforced by the war will have taken permanent root before the war ends.—A. P.

Satyamurthi Memorial

MADRAS, Jan. 6: Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai, Mayor of Madras, in the course of a statement appeals to the public to contribute liberally to the Satyamurthi Memorial Fund opened by "The Hindu."

The statement refers to the services to the country of the late Mr. Satyamurthi as a Congressman and as Mayor of Madras and says that that "No one can afford to forget him who was so dearly loved by thousands of his countrymen."—United Press.

Sir Shanti Swarup At California

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6: Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Director of Scientific Industrial Research of the Indian Government who is one of the party visiting California in an interview with Reuter's predicted the rise of India as a world industrial power and development of all the country's fabulous sources. "India has all the raw material necessary to give her a more advanced place in industry after the war. Indian manpower is inexhaustible", he said.—Reuter.

Chiang Kai-Shek Thanks Allied Officers

CHUNGKING, Jan. 6: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in the New Year's address delivered here at a dinner party in honour of over 70 Allied officers said: "One sure foundation of lasting peace lies in friendly co-operation among the members of the family of nations."

The party was held at the auditorium of the National Military Council and the Generalissimo appeared to be in the best of health. Beaming with smiles he began by wishing the guests much happiness and every success.

The Chinese people, he said, are a nation of great mixers for whom friendship is the most treasured of all treasures. He thanked Allied officers for the help to China in the struggle against the Japanese.—Reuter.

Polish Protest Against Soviet

LONDON, Jan. 6: The Polish Telegraph Agency in London states tonight (Saturday): "Authorised by the Polish Government to state that the official recognition by the Soviet Union of the Soviet sponsored-provisional Government in Lublin constitutes a direct violation of the fundamental right of the Polish nation to possess a genuinely independent state free from foreign intervention and infringement of the untrammelled right of the Polish people to organise their internal existence as they see it."—Reuter.

Rev. Philip Henry Loyd

LONDON, Jan. 6: The Reverend Philip Henry Loyd formerly Bishop of Bombay, and from 1929 until last June, Bishop of Nasik in the Deccan was today (Saturday) inducted Bishop of Saint Albans. Representatives of the church in India, Burma, Ceylon and of the India Office were present.—Reuter.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY'S RECORD

Examinees In 1945 To Exceed 80,000 Mark!

LAHORE, Jan. 5.—What will be a record for any university in the world in the number of examinees will be established by the University of the Punjab, when it examines this spring over 80,000 students who have sent in their admission forms.

The highest increase is recorded in the number of matriculation candidates who are over 44,000 this year, 6,000 and 12,000 more than in 1943 and 1944, respectively

Punjab Journalists' Conference

LUDHIANA, Jan. 6.

Inaugurating the Eastern and Southern Punjab Journalists' Association to-day Mr. C. V. Rao, editor of the "Daily Herald", Lahore, said that members of the journalistic profession in India were passing through difficult times with the Defence of India Rules, the Press Act and other disabilities hanging perpetually and dangerously over their heads. "You do not know when this sword might descend on one's head, and one will find himself in trouble," he added.

Mr. Rao exhorted the newspapermen to improve the standard of work and organise themselves against all odds.

Mr. Sahani, Editor of the "National Call" of New Delhi, presided over the Conference which was attended by a large number of journalists.—United Press.

When Burma Road Will Be Opened

CHUNGKING, Jan. 6.—From Reuter's Special Correspondent: Brig.-Gen. Mervin Gross, Assistant Chief of Staff for Planning, said to-day that the Burma Road was expected to be in operation within 30 to 35 days after the Japanese had been driven south of Wanting and Namkham respectively on and near the China-Burma border south-east of Bhamo. The Chinese armies now with two forces within ten and four miles of Namkham, are likely to take offensive action in the near future.

WOULD BE SHATTERING BLOW TO JAPS

These troops are now about 25 air-miles from elements moving west from the Salween front. The time is fast approaching when a link-up between the Chinese advancing from Bhamo and the Chinese coming down the old Burma Road will be accomplished. This would be a shattering blow to the Japanese in this sector.

Viceroy's Reply To Dr. Moonje Re. Chimur Convicts

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, who addressed a letter to the Governor-General urging His Excellency to receive a deputation regarding the grant or clemency to the fifteen persons sentenced to death in the Chimur and Ashti cases, has received the following reply from Sir John Thorne, Secretary to the Governor-General:—

"In reply to your letter of December 22 which requests that His Excellency the Governor-General will receive a deputation on behalf of the persons sentenced to death in the Chimur and Ashti cases, I am to say that the cases of these prisoners are not at present before His Excellency the Governor-General, but are before the Government of C. P.

"If they should later come to His Excellency for consideration it will not be possible for him to make an exception to the rule against the grant of interviews on behalf of persons sentenced to death whose petitions are under his consideration.

"I am, however, to say that the points urged in the note attached to your letter will be given full consideration and that copy of that note is being communicated to the Government of C. P."—United Press.

Indian Labour In Ceylon

SALEM, Jan. 5.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Agent-General in Ceylon, in reply to an address by the local Hindu Mahasabha Committee to-day referred to the food position in Ceylon. He said that there was no discrimination in food distribution between Ceylonese and Indians. The change over to alternative dieting had not affected the well-being and health of Indian labourers. Mr. Aney paid a tribute to the 'silent but brilliant work' of Indian labour not merely in the estates but also in the war efforts of Ceylon. He hoped that if conditions improved in India, the embargo against exports of rice to Ceylon might be lifted. He wished that both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India would take into account the war efforts of the Indian labour in Ceylon and see that Indian labour enjoyed equal privileges and treatment in Ceylon along with the native Sinhalese.—A. P.

Increased Rice Ration In Malabar

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Anticipating adequate supplies of rice from the Government of India under their Kharif plan, both Travancore and Cochin have increased the quantity of rice in their daily rations from 6.2/5 ozs. and eight ozs. to eight and 9.4 ozs. respectively. Wheat and other grains are also included in the daily ration in both States in addition to rice.—A. P.

BAIL FOR GOOD CONDUCT

(From Our Correspondent)

KOTAH, (By Mail): The City Magistrate of Kotah has ordered Mr. Gopalal Kotia, Organising Secretary of the Kotah Town Praja Mandal (People's Conference) to furnish a bail of Rs. 500/- for good conduct for a period of one year or to undergo a term of simple imprisonment for one year. Mr. Kotia has preferred to go to jail.

"After Unconditional Surrender"

Germany Must Be Given Politically Just Punishment, Says M. P.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

An "even spread" of Allied forces in Occupied Germany after unconditional surrender is urged by Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Conservative Member, British House of Commons, and Leading member, Tory Reform Committee, writing in the "Observer" today (Sunday).

The occupying forces, he says, cannot withdraw. "Nor can they stay in separate sectors for, if they do, a political structure will begin immediately to arise in each. There must be Russians in the Rhineland, British in Silesia, Americans in Vienna and French in Berlin. All strategic and industrial centres of Germany and Austria should contain units of the Allied forces in strength, according to the task and varied in content of nationality according to Geography.

Immediate aim in each of the three sectors should be that no single Ally has more than 50 per cent representation. The ultimate aim should be an even spread."

Discussing the punishment of Germany, Viscount Hinchingbrooke says it must be "politically just."—Reuter.

BHOPAL PEOPLE URGE LEADERS' RELEASE

Appeal For Clemency To Ashti And Chimur Accused

(From Our Correspondent)

BHOPAL, Jan. 5: The General Committee of Bhopal State People's Conference met after two years. The session of the General Committee lasted from Dec. 27 to Jan. 1.

The General Committee protested against nominating a State employee as a member of the Bhopal Legislative Council to a public seat vacated after the arrest of Maulana Abu Sayed Bazmi, ex-president of the Conference. The Committee passed a resolution demanding a Reforms Committee with an object of reforming Municipalities and the Council.

Resolutions demanding the State Government to enforce labour laws similar to that of British India and to fix proper prices of sugarcane crops were passed.

The General Committee decided to form a People's Food Committee inviting all the public organisations to join it. The Conference adopted Mahatma Gandhi's fourteen-point programme.

A resolution demanding the immediate release of all Congress leaders to end the deadlock and to form a National Government was unanimously passed. The session appealed to the Viceroy to show clemency to the Ashti and Chimur cases accused.

Naik Gives His Life For His Comrades!

BISHENPUR, Jan. 4: "All of you get aside; let me alone die." So saying Naik Allaha Dad, R.I.A.S.C., of Derhi Rakhala village, Abbottabad tehsil, Hasara district, hurled himself on an exploding grenade, thereby saving the lives of his comrades. He has been posthumously awarded the I.O.M.

The Japs had attacked a mule camp at Bishenpur and the senior NCOs had reported to the V.C.O. in charge to get their orders when the grenade, thrown by a Jap, landed unexpectedly in their midst.

Without the slightest hesitation Naik Allaha Dad jumped on the grenade and covered it with his body. The grenade exploded as he fell on it and he was blown to death. His colleagues were unscathed.

"By his action of complete and final self-sacrifice he saved the rest of his comrades," says the citation. "His memory will be perpetuated by all ranks. He accepted death so that others might live and in so doing showed bravery of the highest degree to which any man may ever attain."

POETS MEETING AT NARAYANPURAM

TADEPALLIGUDEM (By Mail): At a recent conference of Telugu poets and artists from Andhra districts held at Narayanpuram poems were read and works of fine arts were exhibited.

Prof. Vissa Appa Rao presided.

Messrs. Addepalli Nagagoopala Rao Thuraga Venkataramayya, P. Satyanarayana Raju, K. Narasimha Raju, A. Lakshmanna and several others spoke.

Mr. Ankala Venkata Subba Rao and others spoke on fine arts. Mr. Ch. S. R. V. Murty Raju welcomed the gathering and announced donations to various associations in memorium of his father.

PROTEST AGAINST OPENING LIQUOR DEPOT

An Anand correspondent writes:—The public of Anand have sent an application to the Collector of Kaira, Excise Commissioner Bombay and to the Excise Minister of Bombay Presidency, giving reasons against the move of Government to open a Government liquor depot at Anand to sell liquor in sealed bottles.

AHMEDABAD HOUSE-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the Ahmedabad Houseowners' Association was held on 1st inst. under the presidentship of Sheth Nanddas Haridas. It unanimously passed the constitution of the Association, and authorised the Provisional Committee to carry on the work of the Association.

STORMY RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT PROPHESIED

Left Labour Member To Criticise New Greek Regime

LONDON, Jan. 6.

(From Reuter's Political Correspondent)

British Political circles prophesy a stormy re-opening of Parliament on January 16 with Greece as the main issue.

Left Labour members are expected to criticise the new Greek regime and what some describe as "the virtual dictatorship of General Plastiras." The Government reply is expected to be on the obvious lines already foreshadowed by the official spokesmen in previous debates, and Mr. Churchill can be expected to stand firmly by Government policy and its consequences.

Generally speaking the debate is bound to reflect uncertainty and confusion as well as the deep concern of the British people over the Greek issue. Labour Left opinion is likely to be identified also with the probe into the proposal to send British A. T. S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service—women overseas compulsorily. This almost caused a parliamentary dispute on the eve of the Christmas recess and action was referred with the promise that the subject would be discussed.

Against this plan, it is likely to be argued that Britain is the only country that conscripted women for overseas' service and that she has conscripted women generally to a far greater extent than any other country. A lively discussion is expected also if the Left manage to force a debate on the Chicago Air Conference, in which some feel Britain should have supported the New Zealand's proposals. I understand, a motion is to be put down calling for an investiation into British cartels and trusts and the sponsors, I gather, think that in the light of recent American investigation, it is difficult to see how a British Inquiry can be avoided.—Reuter.

Dockyard Workers On Par With Railwaymen

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

It is understood that the Naval Dock Yard workers of Bombay have been placed on par with the railway workers in the matter of dearness allowance.

The basic wages of workers drawing upto Rs. 2 per day have been increased by two annas per rupee while the workers demanded an all-round increase in the basic wages by eight annas.

The increased dearness allowances will have retrospective effect from July last.

It may be recalled that Mr. Raje, I.C.S., Labour Commissioner, was appointed conciliator to examine the whole question of wages and dearness allowances of the Naval Dock Yard workers.—United Press.

A College For Kanara

A number of leaders of Kanara, including Mr. K. R. Haldipurkar, Mr. B. S. Mavinkurve, President Karwar Municipality and Rao Saheb G. S. Telang have issued an appeal to the people of Kanara for help to start a college in the district. In the course of their appeal they say:

There are several temple trusts and maths, municipalities and other public bodies, which can espouse this cause and give the idea a concrete shape. There are at present several educational societies in Kanara, which can take up this question and help to solve it by finding the funds needed, provided there is the will. The Shri Marikamba Temple Trust of Sirsi can alone, we think, support this move. Then again there are, we learn, some 'Dharmada' funds in Kumta, amounting to about Rs. 50 thousand. But we require at least one lac of Rupees to start with.

The net result of Kanarans going without a college nearer home has been that many retired high officers and other members of the intelligentsia of the District have left it and settled in places like Dharwar and Belgaum, and many more will follow suit. This means a huge drain from our District, both economic and intellectual; and a time will certainly come when Kanara will lose her intellectual standing, comparatively with her sister-Districts. We humbly appeal to public-spirited men and women to come forward to assist in supplying Kanara's long and keenly felt want. (All communications, donations and subscriptions regarding this should be sent to Rao Saheb G. S. Telang, Chairman, Karwar Education Society, Karwar).

Persecution Of Harijans

Mr. Dhanjibhai Jogadia, General Secretary of the Maha Gujerat Dalit Sangh and the Bombay Sweepers' Union, says that in his recent tour he studied the life of the Harijans residing in the villages of Gujarat. Tales of misery and oppression were narrated to him. He writes:—

"It is no wonder when a Hindu mercilessly hammers a Harijan, or drives him out of his fragment of land. These are the every day experience of an average Harijan. Numerous acts of violence are perpetrated but the majority of them seldom come to light as the Harijan themselves feel hesitant to give out details of their sufferings as they are helpless and conscious of the fact that if they dare to do so more sufferings and brutalities would follow. Efforts made by the representatives of the Maha Gujarat Dalit Sangh, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Bombay Sweepers' Union, for conciliation have failed to touch these oppressors. Even the persistent and noble efforts of Gandhiji and Thakkar Bapa have not reached the people living in the far-flung villages. The spirit of faction defiles the comparatively innocent atmosphere of the Harijan community. Dr. Ambedkar grows stronger and louder in his tirade against the Hindus. It is now high time for every freedom loving person to throw his full weight in this crusade against tyranny and oppression. So far persuasion and supplications for mercy have failed: let us join together and evolve out a just and lasting solution of this problem.

The Secretary of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti writes: All the text books of the different Rashtra Bhasha examinations can be had from the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha.

CHIKHLI CANE-GROWERS' DEMANDS

Deputation To Wait On Price Controller

(From A Correspondent)

CHIKHLI, Jan. 1.

About 35 representatives from nearly all the major sugarcane-growing villages of Chikhli Taluka met together on 29th December and passed a resolution making the following demands before the authorities:—

(1) Raising the local prices by 75 per cent (Even this rise would just meet the cost of production), (2) Removal of the export ban, (3) Arrangement for seeing that merchants do not buy below the control price, (4) Compensation to the peasants from whom the merchants have bought at 25 to 40 per cent less than control prices, through the merchants.

The meeting also appointed a committee to move in the matter.

A deputation on behalf of the Committee would wait upon the Price Controller in the first week of January.

Sub-Inspector Ingavle

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 6

I am reliably informed that Police Sub-Inspector Ingavle, who was alleged to have roughly handled one Kashibai Hanbar, her husband and four others from Pangira, a village on the border of Kolhapur State and Belgaum District, is published with degradation of rank by the Kolhapur Government who made departmental inquiries into the charges which were published by several papers. From Sub-Inspector Ingavle, he is made head police constable. Inspector Bhosle was warned.

POLICE PATEL CHARGED WITH CHEATING

(From A Correpondent)

NADIAD, Jan. 3.

Two young boys of prominent families have filed a case against the Police Patel of Varad, a village in Surat District on a charge of cheating.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Market steady quotations at 1-30 p.m.:—Meitur Chemical Ordinary 17/8, Mysore Chemical Fertilisers 31/12, Spencer Ordinary 14/12, Mysore Paper 26/8, Brunton Ordinary 14/6, Mysore Stoneware 20/8, Mysore Lamps 36, Coimbatore Cotton 282/8, Cambodias 34/8, Mysore Silk Filatures 23/6, Janardhans 183, Rajalakshmi 240 Sitarams 204/8 Lakshmi Old 182, Meitur Industries 290, Ranga Iyas 178, Trav. Rubber 25/12, Cochin-Malabar 20, Midlands 14/14, Bebe Rubber 9/12, Nilgiri Inedgunds 9/2, Valkundams 23/8, Pringfords 17/2, Tropicals 48/4, Rajagiris 16/12, Tirumbodis 5/8, Ouchterlony Valley 12/8, Chembra Peaks 11/4, Kalpetaas 41/12, Consolidated Coffee 12/14, Thamara Palleys 16/10 Market closed to-morrow.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of October, 1944. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cross Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.)

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

BROACH SURTI AND DHOLLERA COTTON CROP 50 PER CENT. SMALLER.

Messrs. Burel & Co. state:—

Price movements this week in the Futures market have been comparatively mild and without any definite trend until towards the close yesterday, when, on reports of rain and low temperatures in the Gujarat district, sharp advance from Rs. 445 to Rs. 452 was recorded for March.

If current acreage figures for the Broach, Surti and Dholleras areas can be accepted as reliable, then the yield in those areas looks like being 50 per cent below that of last year, and if this is going to be further reduced by adverse weather, the seasonal pressure on prices which generally accompanies the crop movement there, is likely to prove negligible.

With the figure of pressings running about 30 per cent below those for corresponding period last season, there is certainly support for the theory that the crop will prove to be uncommonly small, and it now looks to us very much as though prices will be maintained, and may even advance further, unless outside factors intervene.

The demand in the spot market has improved considerably, as have prices in relation to the Medge contract.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 6.

January 22.03, March 22.18, May 22.00, Middling Spot 23.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 6.

March 22.18, May 22.14, July 21.81, Middling Spot 21.60.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 6.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan 6.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 & 2 months. 90 days/st. 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling H T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks sellign T T 1/5 31/32 D D. 1/6 1/6

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T. Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4

Bank buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.

Money:—Call one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

LONDON, Jan. 4.

	£
Total bullion	1,949,000
Public deposits	16,400,000
(A) Other deposits	307,800,000
Government securities	300,800,000
(B) Other securities	12,500,000
Note, gold and silver coin	13,500,000
Notes in circulation	1,238,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	4.16 p.c.
(A) other deposits include bankers	261,400,000
Other securities include discounts, advances	15,200,000
Total deposits	324,200,000
Total securities	313,300,000

MUTT AND JEFF—Now I ask you, did you ever try to unscramble an egg

By BUD FISHER

OH, YES! I TEACH BABIES HOW TO TALK. FIFTY CENTS A LESSON!
OH, HOW WONDERFUL! MY LITTLE GENEVIEVE HASN'T SAID A WORD SINCE SHE'S BORN!
SAY, PAPA— DA DA! COME ON GENEVIEVE— SAY PA PA!
DA DA!
DA DA PA PA!
OH, ISN'T THAT SWEET, GEORGE?
SAY, THAT'S GREAT!
TWO WEEKS LATER
?
HOW MUCH TO TEACH HER TO SHUT UP?
DA DA PAPA KISS NURSIE! GA GOO GEE DA DA DA KISS NURSIE— GUGGLE COO

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a I. C. S. for a Rajput girl, B.A.; No cats restriction. Apply Box No. 6997 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Salesman, Influential in Gasplant line wanted by well established from. State previous experience. Good prospects for the right man Box No. 6993, "Bombay Chronicle."

Residential Salesman in important Districts for sales of Gasplants wanted. State previous experience. Good prospect for the right man Box No. 6994. "Bombay Chronicle."

Lady Typist with knowledge of accounts wanted. State age, qualifications, if independent and salary expected. Box No. 6992, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted three Blacksmith Shop Foremen on a salary not exceeding Rs 150/- per month, according to qualifications Candidates should have had a good general education as well as technical qualifications. Must have atleast seven years" experience of forging light and heavy steels. Must also be able to read drawings and prepare sketches as well as to organise and control labour. Knowledge of maintaining and operating large steel hammers and power presses essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Works Manager Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur. 1640

Royal Air Force Vacancies exist in Technical and Clerical Branches of the Royal Air Force for Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans. Starting pay Rs. 75 per month Messing, accommodation etc free. Excellent prospects with increased pay to suitable applicants. For full particulars apply to the Technical Recruiting Office at Staunton Road Poona, or Esplanade Maidan (North), Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1, Assembly Rest House, Nagpur, Panch Kuva, Ahmedabad, Bungalow No. 39, Old Telegraph Office, Belgaum, Military Barracks, Khandwa (C. P.). 1608

Wanted in a Sugar Factory in East Africa an experienced M.B. B.S., Doctor. Apply in duplicate stating experience with copies of testimonials and minimum terms acceptable to Mr. Natvarlal Thakordas Parakh, Maharaj Mansion, 294, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4. 6978

Wanted Chief Store-Keeper for Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Poona. Only persons with experience need apply with copies of testimonials, if any, stating age & qualification, experience and salary expected. 1612

SITUATIONS WANTED

Young 'First Class First' M.A. in Economics History and Politics, brilliant academic career good sportsman, with Office and Journalistic experience desires Secretarial or other situation with Business or public men Box No. 6973, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Danton 12 hours Shorthand. Only 6 Easy Lessons. Details Free:—Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans) Post Box 43 Delhi. 1599

MEDICAL ADLETS

Tablets Limited, Madras, make available to the public a wide range of tablets manufactured according to British Pharmacopoeia standard. Ask your chemist for Esty Brand Tablets. Bombay Office: 11, Western India House, Sir P. M. Road Bombay. 1648

INVESTMENTS

Active Financier wants to invest about ten lacs in Film Industry Apply confidentially with full bonafide to Box No. 6974 "Bombay Chronicle".

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Two houses with 1½ Bighas of paddy fields with mangoe trees is for sale near Private High School, at Pen, District Kolaba. Intending purchaser may communicate to Mr Deodhar 4/12, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar. 6995

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Purchasing Agents all over India State rates of goods available and the requirements of your place and the District. A good opportunity for those ambitious to come forward in business line. No big investment on your part. Note that we can supply you whatever you want in compliance with the war-time restrictions. Reply in English with full address to Box No. 6986, "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Silk power-looms in working order. Correspond with the Rajputana Silk Mills, Jaipur (Rajputana) 6925

Wanted—A. C. Motors: 400 Volts 3 Phase from 200 to 600 H. P. immediately. Write to Bengal Jute Mill Co., 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1636

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Corks Indian Manufacture in all numbers and sizes including discs, washers etc. At very moderate rates. Apply to Gosris Limited, Ernakulam. 6851

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED a Certificated COLLIERY SURVEYOR for a large Colliery in Central India. The job carries high future prospects for a capable Surveyor. Apply early stating age, date and number of Mines Department Certificate with details of underground practical experience along with starting salary expected to Box No. 1645, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts in the office of the Director of Industries, Bombay:

(i) Senior Clerk in the grade of Rs. 90-5-140 plus Dearness Allowance.

(ii) Steno-Typist in the grade of Rs. 50-5|2-90-E.B.-5-140 plus shorthand allowance at Rs 15|-, Rs. 30|- and Rs. 40|- per month for a speed of 60, 100 and 130 words per minute respectively plus dearness allowance.

Graduates with previous experience will be preferred for the Senior Clerk's post.

Candidates who are the natives of the Province of Bombay and are within the age limit for entrance into Government service need apply.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age, domicile, academic qualifications and practical experience etc., should reach the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on or before the 15th January, 1945. (1647)

NOTICE

UJJAIN SINGHAST FAIR BANNED

IN THE INTEREST of the intending pilgrims it is hereby announced that considering the shortage of foodstuffs and difficulties in transport due to wartime Gwalior Government has banned the holding of the Singhast Fair, Ujjain, the first and second phases of which were to take place from September to November this year and from March to June 1945 respectively. 161.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to form a panel of candidates for appointment as clerks in the Accounts Department.

PAY—Matriculates and Intermediates Rs. 40-42-4-50-5-80; Graduatse Rs. 46-50-5-80. A limited number of Intermediates and Graduates will start on Rs. 40 and 50 respectively. A few candidates with specially high quantifications (B.A. Hons., B.Sc. Hons., M.As., & M.Scs.) will be given Rs. 100|-.

OTHER CONCESSIONS—BOMBAY ALLOWANCE: Above Rs. 50, 15% of pay; Rs. 50 and below, 20% of pay. DEARNESS ALLOWANCE: Rs. 18|-; free Railway Residential passes and cheap grainshop facilities.

MINIMUM EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation or equivalent examination of a recognised University or Board of Education.

AGE—Not below 18 and not above 25 on 1-2-1945.

Application forms are available on remitting Re. 1|- by M.O. to the Chief Accounts Officer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, for appointment in Bombay, and to the Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, for appointment in Ajmer. Full name and address must be entered in block letters on the M.O. coupon. Last date for receipt of applications 10-2-1945. (1638)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KARIM HAJI SUMAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances:

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property of any kind are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or Parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate at Chinch Bunder Road commonly called Walpakhadi in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered under the land revenue Collector's New Survey No. 1|3637 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward (formerly) No. 4256 and Street No. 24 and new No. 4256 (1) and Street No. 27F (Now Chinch Bunder Road) and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Hiraji Agri and G. I. P. Railway Road on or towards the West by vacant ground on or towards the North by the vacant ground and the house of Dadoo Agri and on or towards the South by a wall of stones and the house of Govind Dhondaji bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2045 of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1945.

HOOSEINI DOCTOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1639)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for Clerical Posts in the grade of Rs 50-5/2-90 plus dearness allowance admissible p.m. are invited in the office of the undersigned, Secretariat, Bombay before 12-1-45. The candidate should have at least passed the Matriculation or other equivalent examination and should apply in their own handwriting with the copies of testimonials of age, domicile and educational qualifications. Preference will be given to the candidates knowing typing and belonging to Intermediate and Depressed class (in whose case the age limit will be relaxed by 3 years.)

(Sd.) .....
Provincial Motor Transport Controller.
1649

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of Lt. Harry Lyndell Frederick Aspden R.I.N.V.R. that his wife Daffodil Anita Flora Aspden (nee Asquith) having left his protection he is no longer responsible for any debts which she may incur.

Dated 5th January, 1945.

EASTLEY LAM & CO.,
Attorneys for
Lt. H.L.F. Aspden, R.I.N.V.R.
(1643)

NOTICE.

WANTED experienced STENOGRAPHERS (either sex). Pay upto Rs. 125 plus 30 allces, Matriculate typists with good speed on Rs. 55 plus Rs. 23|8|- allces and Rs. 5 bonus, and a Caretaker, preferably an ex-militarly man, on Rs. 30-1-40 plus the usual dearness allowance. Applicants should interview Asst. Controller Genl. of Civil Supplies (Opposite Metro, Kalbadevi) on 9th January at 3 p. m. (1644)

NOTICE

AS THE TIME ALLOWED for bringing the scheme of distribution of Deccan and Karnatak gur in force is now considered likely to cause inconvenience to the gur stockists in the producing districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara and Belgaum, and to the merchants of the importing districts, the Government of Bombay has decided to extend the date fixed for movement by road, rail, river or sea of gur outside the above gur producing districts to any place in the Province of Bombay, other than the Gujarat districts, after which permits will be necessary, from 1st January 1945 to 1st February 1945. The date, viz., 22nd December 1944, on which the wholesale (ex-godown) price of first quality gur in the producing districts mentioned above, viz. Rs. 14/- per maund of 82 2/7 lb. came into force remains unaltered. The first return of stock of gur in the producing districts as on 31st December 1944, will have to be submitted to the Collectors of the districts concerned on 10th January 1945 as already notified, but to enable the stockists to secure export permits on the basis of the actual stock held by them in the month of January, 1945, the Collectors have been authorised to accept supplementary returns from the stockists till 31st January 1945 and issue export permits based on the stocks so declared. The restrictions against the export of gur outside the Province of Bombay as also Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District continues unaltered.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS

MEMBERS of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 2nd floor, on Monday, the 8th January, 1945, at 11-15 A. M. (S. T.).

J. B. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 6th January, 1945. (1642)

AUCTION SALES

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1945 AT 3 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Under instructions from the partners of the firm concerned the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the above mentioned day and premises the entire stock-in-trade of a Mill Stores Suppliers firm comprising:—English and Indian Picking Bands, Healds, Reeds Shuttles, Silk Shuttles, Endless Flannel, Roller Skins, Fillets, and similar other miscellaneous stores.

On view three days before the sale from 11-30 A.M to 5 P.M.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

"BLACK & WHITE"

"It's the Scotch!"

Sole agents:
HERBERTSONS LTD.
11-13, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

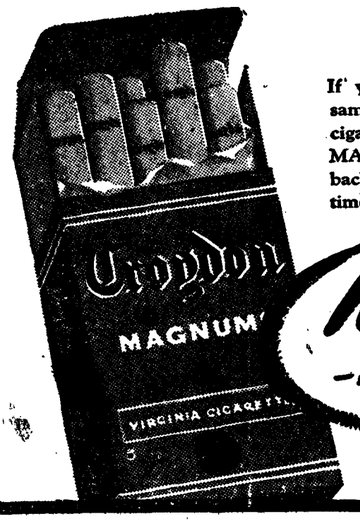
other newspapers an
ize the return of Clemens Dutt
to his post of honour."—Reuter
NEW DRUGS TO COMBAT EPIDEMICS
The efficacy of new drugs in combating epidemics was described yesterday by Dr J. B. Grant of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, in the weekly half-hour Red Cross radio programme.
After the last war there was an epidemic of typhus in certain parts of Europe but at that time they lacked the wonderful insecticide DDT which had now been developed to destroy lice and other insects.
A severe epidemic of typhus which broke out in Italy after the fall of Naples, was controlled within a very short time by treating buildings, clothing and men with DDT. This would also help in combating malaria. A very small proportion of this powder, sprayed over breeding grounds for mosquitoes killed these insects and the military here had already been using the powder with good effect Spraying of DDT created a death-trap for the malaria mosquito and the typhus louse for many months
DR. MOONJE'S APPEAL
The Statesman, 24-8-44.

We are glad to announce that our Research Section has succeeded in preparing D. D. T. from raw material available in India.

With the co-operation of the Government arrangements are now being made for the large-scale manufacture of this powerful insecticide.

BIRLA LABORATORIES
(Proprietors: The Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.)
Head Office: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Sales Office: 64, Pathuriaghat Street, Calcutta.

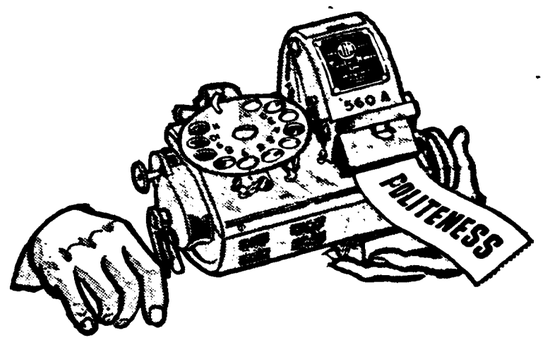
They're NEW! They're GOOD! They're DIFFERENT!



If you think that "all cigarettes taste the same these days" try a packet of the new cigarettes that are *different* . . . CROYDON MAGNUMS. The first few puffs will bring back that pre-war flavour which some war-time-quality cigarettes seem to have lost.

10 for As. 5
—A LITTLE MORE FOR A BIG DIFFERENCE

Manufactured from the finest blended Virginia tobacco by James Hilton & Sons Ltd.
SALES DEPOT FOR INDIA P. O. BOX 1001, BOMBAY



..THAT'S THE TICKET

WE'VE LEARNED TO ISSUE!

Politeness above all—and at all times, no matter how difficult it may be—and it is difficult at times—but with your help in observing the simple regulations made for better transport journeys by bus will be more pleasant.

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP

IT'S THE BEST SERVICE

SEE FOR YOURSELF the confusion and delay caused by crowding the entrance.

THIS IS BETTER. "Passengers off first please and then board from a queue in the order in which you come."

CE-6

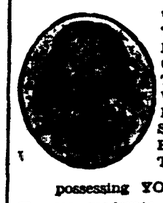
ISSUED BY B.E.S.T. TO ENLIST YOUR CO-OPERATION

Read What a member Of Legislative Council writes for Prof. BOPARA:-

Prof. BOPARA saw my hand to-day and told me past and present which were Found correct He also predicted some future

I would recommend him to all as he is worth trying.

Forewarned is Forearmed
SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVING GOD



WHO SAYS THAT FUTURE DOES NOT COME OUT TRUE? WHY WORRY FOR FUTURE? CONSULT PROF. BOPARA SCIENTIFIC PALMIST possessing YOGIC Power.
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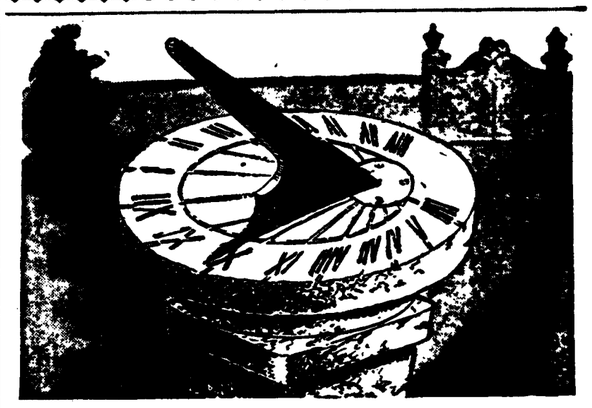

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The story of power transmission is a similar story. Increased speeds, more exacting tasks, insistent demands for economical operation, accelerated the evolution of the belt. Today the standard is set by Birkmyres, and be sure that when even better belts are made it will be Birkmyres who will make them.

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